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G. O. P. Wins House Test; British Units Quit Salum; Detained Nazis Drop Writ

The World's Day—May 27, 1941

New England: Budget Protests Overridden

Republican forces in the Massachusetts House overrode Democratic protests against setting up a reserve fund for emergency expenditures and against increasing State Guard allotments. [Page 13.]

Judge Francis J. W. Ford declared in Federal Court at Boston that liquor violations were "almost as bad as under prohibition." [Page 13.]

One hundred Harvard University students asked for an immediate declaration of war on Germany. [Pages 1 and 14.]

Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, urged the United States to assure delivery of goods to Britain in addressing the annual banquet of the Advertising Federation of America in convention at Boston. [Page 15. Other convention news and pictures: Pages 1, 13, and 15.]

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff indorsed the work of the United Service Organizations at a First Corps Area conference. [Page 14.]

Middle East: British Retreat From Salum

British retreat in North Africa from the Egyptian port of Salum was announced today by the Middle East Command, as a number of small Axis columns crossed the Egyptian frontier.

British bombers raided the Palmyra airdrome in Syria, damaging the runways.

Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, according to Vichy, has failed to rally Arab chieftains to the British cause.

Free French radio at Brazzaville said that undisclosed numbers of French soldiers continued to cross the Syrian frontier into Trans-Jordan and Palestine.

French consular officers in Palestine have been asked by the British to quit the country.

National: Detained Nazis Withdraw Writ

New York (AP)—Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, German news correspondents held at Ellis Island pending deportation proceedings, withdrew a writ of habeas corpus filed in Federal Court and thus will be detained for a hearing at a date not yet set.

New York (AP)—The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) will hold its third national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, for one week beginning July 7.

Washington: $3,319,000,000 Sought for Planes

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $3,319,000,000 in appropriations for more airplanes, $2,790,000,000 to be for the Army, and $529,000,000 for the Navy.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told reporters that the Chief Executive would extend his fireside chat tonight an extra 15 minutes.

The President ordered a second draft registration on July 1 for those who by that time have reached their 21st birthday. His proclamation said the new registration was "required in the interest of national defense." [Page 20.]

Legislation to allow commanders of individual naval vessels to exercise broad discretion in properly protecting their ships in territorial waters of the United States was requested of Congress by Secretary of the Navy Knox.

The Department of Agriculture, in a revised estimate, placed the 1940 gross income of farmers at $10,352,000,000, the highest since 1937. The figure was 5 per cent more than the 1939 total.

An emergency bill reducing the training course at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, from four to three years was sent to the White House by the House.

A bill authorizing construction of 58 new auxiliary naval ships totaling about 550,000 tons and to cost about $300,000,000 was signed by the President. Also signed into law were a deficiency appropriation of $174,409,630, of which $150,000,000 was for new defense housing, and the War Department civil functions supply bill carrying $228,601,828, part of which will be used for river and harbor projects.

The French Government gave renewed assurances in writing to the United States that the French Fleet and colonies would not be surrendered to Germany or any other power.

The Coast Guard and Navy reported that 39 survivors of the British steamer Marconi had been rescued by the Coast Guard cutter General Greene, about 270 miles southeast of Greenland. The Coast Guard cutter is searching for other crew members.

Air and Sea: Zamzam's Women, Children Freed

Women and children survivors of the sunken Egyptian steamer Zamzam have been freed and allowed to proceed, it was authoritatively announced in Berlin.

Germany's biggest battleship, the Bismarck, pursued for three days by British naval units, was sunk during a combined attack by torpedo-carrying planes from the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, and other fleet units. [Page 1.]

Germany claimed that 14 British merchantmen, totaling 77,600 tons, had been sunk in waters west of Africa by German submarines.

In Crete: British Admit Six Warships Sunk

Two British cruisers and four destroyers were admitted in London to have been sunk in the Battle for Crete. [Page 1.]

German penetration of British defense west of Canea was admitted by the Cairo headquarters of the British.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, second cousin of King George VI, was commander of the destroyer Kelly, one of the ships which the British admitted had been sunk off Crete.

Parliament of American Congresses Backed by Group of Mexican Senators

MEXICO, D. F., May 27 (AP)—A Pan-American Parliament composed of representatives from the Congresses of all American republics was projected yesterday by a group of Mexican Senators seeking official support for their idea.

They would invite the rest of the Hemisphere's Federal Legislatures to send delegates late this year to a convention here which would organize the proposed Parliament.

The idea was reported gaining considerable support in legislative circles.

In general such a Parliament, Senator Franco Urias indicated, would formulate inter-American policies, dispose of intra-Hemisphere problems and serve to reinforce the democratic and fraternal principles of the Americas.

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Intimate Message From Washington

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

100 at Harvard Ask War at Once

In the conviction that "only in a Nazi defeat is there even a chance for a new, progressive, prosperous, democratic America," the Harvard Student Defense League today called upon the United States to declare war "immediately" on Germany. The League, representing 100 students, asked for an "all-out effort" and said there was a "very good chance for success." [Further details: Page 14.]

U. S. Will Lose If British Fall, Bridges Says

If Britain falls to Germany, Adolf Hitler's armies would not need to invade North America to conquer the United States, "we could lose our shirts by remote control."

This is the Nazi challenge to America as seen by Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, and as outlined in an address today at a luncheon meeting before members of the Advertising Federation of America.

"Without the aid we can give, England will fall."

Blunt Analysis

This was the Senator's blunt warning of the war situation now confronting Britain and the United States in his talk before the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association at the Parker House, Boston, one of several group meetings of the A. F. A. convention.

Mr. Bridges' statement on the international situation followed within a few hours the demand made to the advertisers last night by Grove Patterson, Editor of the Toledo Blade, that the United States make good its promised aid to Britain and "deliver the goods."

Senator Bridges did not say outright that the United States will go to war against Germany, but the implication was plain in his words:

"No matter what the service demanded or the sacrifice required, we must render both without complaint and with the hope that we shall be able to serve and sacrifice enough to make possible the continuation of our own Nation and the assistance that will enable other free peoples to remain free."

[A digest of Senator Bridges' address will be found on Page 15.]

While Senator Bridges was urging the United States to take whatever steps are necessary, Mrs. Lucy R. Milligan, Chairman of the Women's Division of the National Association of Manufacturers, was stressing a similar view at a Consumers' Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza.

Patriotic Medium

Mrs. Milligan depicted the advertising profession as a patriotic medium, providing a bulwark against totalitarian thinking and defending the American way of life.

She stressed the ability of advertisers to portray the meaning of democracy in terms understandable to the rank and file Americans as compared to autocracy, and in so doing to fill a states-

Continued on Page 13, Column 7

President Sets Course of U. S. In War Efforts

Fireside chat will be a complete exposition of foreign policy, White House says.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27 — The White House disclosed today that President Roosevelt is fully decided on the course which the United States must pursue with respect to the war.

Tonight's "fireside chat" will, therefore, be a complete exposition of policy, decisive and without reservation, it was said.

At the same time, the President himself acted to step up defense as well as to talk defense.

His action was to send a supplementary appropriation request to Congress calling for the immediate expenditure of $3,319,000,000 for more warplanes for both the Army and the Navy.

The request, made in a letter prepared in the course of the many consecutive hours he has devoted to his speech and addressed to Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, asked for $2,790,000,000 to be used for new Army aircraft and $529,000,000 to strengthen the air arm of the Navy.

No Doubt About Policy

The definitive character of the President's coming pronouncement was emphasized by Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, when he said: "On the speech, I think you can say that by Wednesday morning there will no longer be any doubt as to what the national policy of this Government is."

Mr. Early has the various drafts of Mr. Roosevelt's speech and when he states on the record that it will remove all doubts, it can be taken for granted that it will.

The address has taken the President longer to prepare than any he previously has delivered and the White House asked the radio networks for an added 15 minutes of time. It was explained that as the speech was progressing it was clear that Mr. Roosevelt could not compress all he wanted to say into a half hour. It will run at least 45 minutes.

One factor which is causing the President to speak longer than usual is his desire to reply to the main questions which apparently are troubling the entire Nation as evidenced by the mounting volume of correspondence which has been inundating the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt is receiving from 12,000 to 14,000 letters and telegrams a day, reflecting pretty much of a cross-section of national opinion.

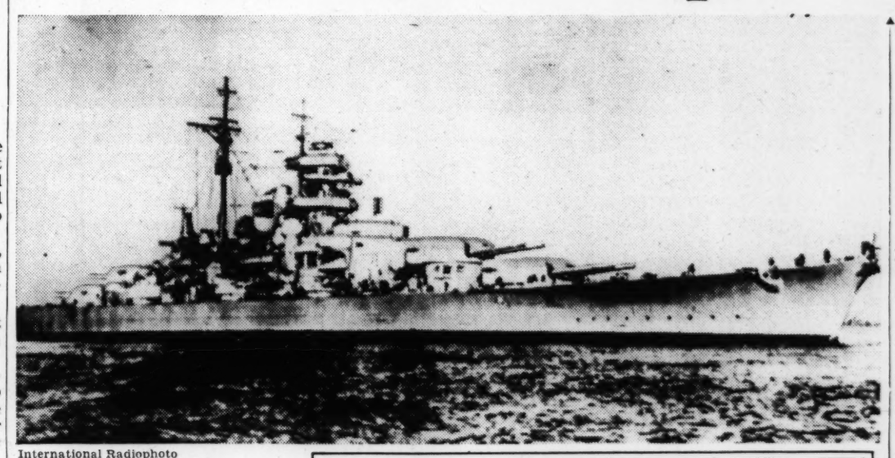
Quick Action Asked

Mr. Early said that it was not possible to estimate the ratio of support to opposition in view of the tremendous volume. To suggest a picture of the nature of these communications, Mr. Early selected three at random at his conference with correspondents. He disclosed their contents without revealing the identity of the senders.

One, from Perth Amboy, N. J.,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

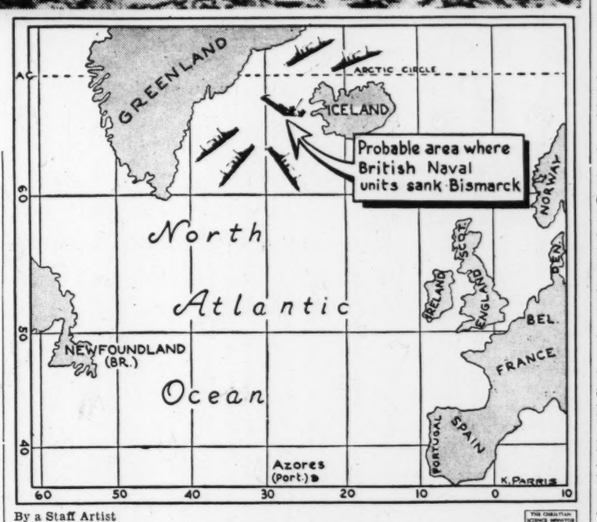
Bismarck Sunk in Air-Sea Attack; U. S.-Built Plane Traps Nazi Craft; British Admit 6 Ships Lost at Crete



International Radiophoto

The Bismarck

The greatest ship in the German Navy has been sunk by British naval might after the Nazi warship sunk the battle cruiser Hood.



By a Staff Artist

Scene of Sea Battle

Where the British fleet, supported by torpedo planes, sank the Bismarck, Germany's largest and newest battleship.

Nazi Attacks Drive British Back in Crete

CAIRO, Egypt, May 27 (AP)—German troops launched a new attack west of Canea in Crete yesterday "which enlarged their penetration into the British defenses and forced the defenders to fall back to positions in the rear," the British Middle East Command announced today.

The new German attack was supported by intensive bombing from the air.

The communiqué added that German reinforcements continued "to reach the island by air and heavy fighting is continuing."

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — The British Navy has lost the cruisers Gloucester and Fiji and the destroyers Juno, Greyhound, Kelly, and Kashmir while two battleships and "several other cruisers" have been damaged in the Battle of Crete. Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons today.

No sea-borne German forces have landed on Crete, but reinforcements are reaching the Allied garrison, it was said.

[The German High Command declared May 26 the British had lost 11 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, and 1 submarine in the Battle of Crete and that a battleship and several other British war vessels had been badly damaged.]

The Allied forces were said to have inflicted "very heavy losses

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Britain Drops Proposals For Conscription in Ulster

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that enforcement of conscription in Northern Ireland would be "more trouble than it is worth."

"We have made a number of inquiries," he said, "in various directions with the result that we have come to the conclusion that at the present time, although there would be no dispute about our rights or our merits, it (conscription) would be more trouble than it is worth to enforce such a policy."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—The whole question of Ireland's strategic importance in the war, and especially in the Battle of the Atlantic, continues to form one of Britain's most serious problems, although it is now no longer acute as the result of the British Government's decision today to drop the proposal to introduce conscription into Ulster.

Two statements made in the Dail at Dublin yesterday sum up the serious dilemma of Anglo-Irish relations today. One was Premier Eamon de Valera's declaration that if Britain imposed conscription on Northern Ireland, old unhappy relations between the two countries would be revived. The other was the cautiously worded warning of William T. Cosgrave, leader of the United Ireland party, who emphasized that the present situation was so "exceedingly dangerous that if not properly handled it might involve not merely the future welfare, but the very existence of the state."

Cosgrave Poses Question

"We should ask ourselves," he said, "whether we are taking steps best calculated to ward off conscription from the North and to secure a future that would be tolerable either for those in the North or for us. We should see to it that we do not involve in common ruin both the six counties and the 26 counties without any reasonable prospect of counterbalancing benefits."

This indirect but pointed reference to the possible consequences of a revived Anglo-Irish conflict over conscription in Ulster reveals the real crux of the problem.

This is, not a matter of a few score thousand conscripts who might be added to the British Army, but the potential threat to Britain which Eire would constitute if the Nazis were to succeed in landing there as they are now attempting to do in Crete, as well as the vital strategic importance to Britain of bases in Eire for fighting the Battle of the Atlantic.

This close connection between the apparently unrelated problems of conscription in Ulster and Ireland's strategic position has been strikingly put in an over-simplified but essentially sound statement by an Irish writer, published in the Daily Express today.

Ulster Wants Conscription

Pointing out that although the Ulster Government, supported probably by a majority of Ulstermen, wants conscription and has actually asked for it, the other third of the population, most of which are Roman Catholic Nationalists, would oppose it. Many of them, as he says, would resist passively, but others by violence.

"Secret gun and ammunition dumps will be opened up, moderate nationalists will join up with the extremist Irish Republican Army and begin guerrilla war against the British forces, who would be obliged to round up conscripts. And what would Eire do about this?

"Eire would be in sympathy with the Northern minority. Men, arms, and munitions would be smuggled over the border. British troops might have to pursue guerrilla bands into Eire. Border clashes between the official Eire Army and the British would open the possibility of pitched battles leading to the British reoccupation of Eire.

Aid to Germans

"Germans, well informed by their minister in Dublin, could not fail to take all possible advantage of such a situation—by offering Eire air or sea-borne reinforcements. Inevitably Ireland would become a cockpit of war and a shambles of bloodshed and destruction."

This prospect is giving grave anxiety to a great many British observers. Several of the most influential newspapers in Britain point out the potential dangers of stirring up strife in Ireland, and urge the Government not to decide to impose conscription, or if the decision already has been taken, to reconsider it.

Within the Cabinet itself there are Liberal and Labor elements whom one would expect to hesitate to indorse any action likely to lead to the revival of the old Irish feud, and as the question would have to be submitted to the British Parliament, considerable opposition would certainly develop there.

Background of Issue

In view of this political and public opposition and in view of the obvious gravity of the risks involved, as compared with the relatively small advantages to be derived from conscription in Ulster, the question inevitably arises why

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Churchill tells House of Navy's success in avenging loss of the battle cruiser Hood.

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, reviewing the war for the House of Commons today, announced that the German battleship Bismarck had been sunk in the North Atlantic but said the battle for Crete was still hanging "in the balance."

In the battle for Crete, the Prime Minister said the British Mediterranean fleet had suffered the loss of two cruisers and four destroyers. He added reinforcements were being rushed to Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, the British Commander at Crete.

Several thousand German troops had been drowned in the Nazis own attempts at landings there, he said.

The new Nazi eight-inch cruiser which was accompanying the Bismarck would be intercepted, he predicted.

He identified the consort cruiser as the Prince Eugen.

Mr. Churchill intervened in the House proceedings to make the dramatic announcement of the Bismarck's destruction. He previously had given an account of the pursuit of the Nazi ship.

Suddenly he came forward, after a thin slip of white paper had been handed him, and said: "I have just received news that the Bismarck is sunk."

A coup de grace was delivered to the Bismarck after it had been spotted by an American-made plane and severely damaged by torpedo after torpedo hurled by planes of the Fleet Air Arm, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced.

It was just three days after the 42,100-ton Hood was blasted to pieces between Iceland and Greenland that the units of the Royal Navy, including the new 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales, caught up with her as she tried to make a French port, Brest or St. Nazaire.

Deserted by Cruiser

She had been deserted by the escorting cruiser Prince Eugen, one of Germany's three cruisers of the 10,000-ton Hipper class, the British asserted.

"Measures are being taken with respect" to the Eugen, one of Germany's most powerful cruisers, an official statement said.

[In Berlin it was officially announced today that the battleship Bismarck was sunk this morning.

Just before this announcement was issued, the High Command said the 35,000-ton battleship, conquerer of Britain's Hood, had been incapacitated, but that word from the ship said, "We are fighting to the last grenade."

It was said that the speed of the Bismarck had been reduced by a hit in the prow in the battle in which she sank the battle cruiser Hood, while later in the same day she was hit by an aerial torpedo, still further cutting her speed.

No exact details were given of the final fighting between the Bismarck and the British sea forces. The fate of Admiral Gunther Luetjens and his crew also was left unclarified, but it was presumed that the Bismarck sank slowly, giving the men a chance to save their lives.]

The British disclosed that the Bismarck eluded her pursuers once Saturday night in bad weather, but that a United States-built Catalina plane picked up her trail again Sunday morning.

Planes Attack Ship

Planes launched from the Ark Royal then pounced on her time and again "in a succession of attacks," it was related. It was not claimed that the torpedo-carrying aircraft alone accounted for the Bismarck.

But if they did, it was perhaps the first time in military history that a battleship has been sunk from the air. At any rate, the planes were given credit for slowing up the Bismarck and making possible her final destruction.

Mr. Alexander said the first telling blows were delivered by the torpedo carriers last night.

There was no evidence that American-made planes did more than the reconnaissance work which trapped the fleeing Bismarck, according to the official account.

Fleet Closes In

The Catalina, the only American-made plane mentioned, is a long-range scout and patrol flying boat and is not used for torpedo carrying.

One aerial torpedo hit the Bismarck astern, disabling her steering gear, the official account related, and after that she was observed operating at very reduced speed and making "uncontrollable circles."

Then the Prince of Wales, sister ship of the King George V, and the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

U. S. Income Undergoes Redistribution

The Economic Consequences of the War in the United States
Second of Five Articles

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the most important American consequences of the present international emergency has been the speeding up of a redistribution of the national income which had been already under way in the United States for a number of years.

A tendency toward such redistribution appeared in the United States during the World War with the first imposition of high income taxes, but virtually disappeared after the war. However, it reappeared in various forms during the 1930's.

A similar tendency began in Great Britain during the World War, continued during the 1920's with the continuance of high income taxes and with the slow rise of real British wages to the highest levels in British history; this "redistribution" speeded up after Great Britain entered the present war in 1939 and has been further accelerated since Dunkirk by two increases in the income tax, by unprecedentedly stiff sales taxes on luxuries, and by the general application of the rationing system.

Procedure in Germany

Such a redistribution has been carried almost to its ultimate possibilities in Germany since the rise of Fascism, by numerous measures. First the rearmament program lifted the worker's income out of the 1932-1933 trough.

Then stiff taxes, extra-legal levies, the expropriation of capitalist incomes, and then universal rationing, virtually leveled living standards, raising those of workmen and shearing off those of almost everybody else.

The result is that at present only a favored few party leaders enjoy higher living standards than the economically regimented masses, the Nation's living standards have been cut to the bone, and in the Army the messes of officers and enlisted men are virtually the same.

In the United States, in less than a year after the defense program got under way, standard changes in wage scales are raising basic wages about 10 per cent, while higher income taxes may clip the income of the income-tax-paying classes by about 10 per cent.

Upward Revision in U. S.

American wage-scales are now undergoing general upward revision. Increases obtained from June through December were, by and large, few, sporadic, and small. Since the turn of the year, however, industry after industry has, under the threat of strike and with the tacit approval of the Government, been persuaded to grant basic or hourly wage rate increases usually running round either 10 per cent, or 10 cents an hour.

On top of these increases come the lifting of more than a million wage earners from the status of unemployed to that of employed workers, plus the increase in weekly pay envelopes of those already employed, due to the lengthening of the work week. For work over 40 hours, time-and-a-half must be paid under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act, neither of which Congress has been willing to modify for the emergency.

Most of these wage increases, particularly in the defense industries, must in the end be paid by the Government, for several reasons. Despite a growing variety in the type of contracts let, the standard or typical Government contract for armaments is "cost-plus-fixed-fee," which means that the added costs of higher wage scales and extra pay for overtime must be reimbursed to the employer by the Government. Many other contracts carry "escalator clauses" permitting a lift in the price in case of higher wage costs.

Effect of Excess Taxes

Lastly, even in the case of non-defense work, higher wage scales decrease corporate profits liable to normal income and excess profits taxes.

Even at the tax rates imposed in 1940, it is estimated for instance that 62 cents out of every dollar of higher wages paid by large successful corporations would otherwise have gone to the Government in normal income and excess profits taxes, so that in effect only 38 per cent of the increase comes out of the pockets of the stockholders, the Government losing the rest in the form of lost taxes.

On the other hand, the burden on the United States Treasury of the defense program has led to heavy increases in the tax burden on the middle and wealthy classes. The first tangible response of Congress to the defense emergency was to raise taxes on corporation income, which means in effect taxes on stockholders' equities, and on the middle and higher income brackets.

The combined effect on stockholders' income of past and pro-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Air-Bomb Protection Plans Unfolded Before Architects

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif.—How American cities can protect themselves against air bombing or any other wartime emergency was unfolded here by Frederick G. Frost of New York, a member of the National Technological Civil Protection Committee, composed of the Nation's top-ranking experts, appointed by the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson.

Obviously disturbed because most American cities did not seem very concerned about wartime protective measures and because those which are concerned sometimes act without a sound knowledge of what to do, Mr. Frost brought to the convention of the American Institute of Architects here full details of what the experts had worked out.

The Committee's recommendations have been developed on information secured by two observers of the War Department who were sent to Great Britain for this purpose to see what happens to a city in an air raid. Final recommendations were worked out between the War Department and the experts.

First of the Committee's publications is called "Protective Construction." Others to follow are on gas defense, blackout, and fire protection.

Here is the report in brief of what the War Department observers reported to the Committee:

Sewers: Vulnerable to air attack, even if deep in ground. Pre-cast concrete tubes should be ready in each community.

Water Supply: Putting water mains side by side is bad practice. British cities built up reserves of large-size pipes, spare pumps, and each city must hold itself in readiness to assist another next to it by emergency waterline hook-ups.

Frederick G. Frost
President of New York Chapter of American Institute of Architects.

Refuse and Garbage Disposal: Refuse collected daily. Materials sorted, paper, bones, and metals most valuable. Britain salvaged more than £2,000,000 in materials, enough to buy 1,000 25-ton tanks, 20,000,000 shells, and 10 cargo boats of 5,000 gross-ton capacity.

Public Health: Deep, absolutely bomb-proof shelters considered psychologically bad, leading to break-up of morale.

Electric Power: Cities set up store depots containing large number of transformers and switch gear, complete spares in transmission lines with six to 12 months' stock on hand, portable transformers up to 13,000 kilowatts from 132,000 volts downward.

Gas Service: Gas companies pool labor teams and stocks. Gas engineer appointed to each district in Nation. If storage tanks are blitzed, gas lines are run direct from producer to pipes. Waterless gas tanks found highly dangerous. Water-sealed gas tanks best.

Communications: Telephone lines especially vulnerable. Job too big to put underground. Best remedy against blitz is widely dispersed services, so exchange on edge of town can operate if main exchange is destroyed.

Structures: Bridges not very vulnerable unless they are mechanical bridges. Bombs can put mechanism out of order. In buildings, cooling towers must be camouflaged but no way has been found as yet to camouflage steam arising from them.

Bomb Shelters: Britain has found it is much better to make homes as safe as possible for citizens, rather than having them out in the streets hunting bomb shelters or running to bomb shelters.

Transportation: Special trucks available all over country to transport spare parts of anything needed.

Emergency Control: Local watchers valuable. Best watch team is of three persons with an old car.

Evacuation: Best conducted in advance of an emergency.

Debris: Plenty of workers needed to remove debris and rescue trapped persons.

Massive Concrete Dams: Little or no damage. Flood gates protected by reinforced concrete.

High Tension Lines: Not particularly subject to bombing, too hard to see.

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Highest Court Near Recess; Has Six Cases

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Only six cases remained on the Supreme Court docket today for a decision June 2 before the tribunal adjourns for its four-month summer recess.

One of them involves constitutionality of Federal construction of the $54,000,000 Denison Dam in Texas and Oklahoma, intended to manufacture power as well as to control floods.

Two of the others were the long-pending appeals of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, and the Los Angeles Times from contempt of court convictions growing out of the publication of comment on court cases before a final settlement.

These were the only controversies of general interest left undecided after the tribunal yesterday disposed of 17 cases.

The Court, besides holding State primaries subject to Federal regulation and ruling alleged price-fixing by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, subject to State Laws, took the following action:

Among other actions, the court:

Upheld, in a decision by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, a 1939 order issued by Vice-President Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, which reduced the maximum fees permitted commission agents at the Kansas City stockyards between 1933 and 1937. Associate Justice Owen Roberts dissented.

Reversed the conviction of Joe Vernon, Birmingham, Ala., Negro sentenced to die for murder.

Denied a petition by Illinois to increase the diversion of water from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system through the Chicago drainage canal.

Held that a Federal prisoner applying for a writ of habeas corpus has a right to a hearing before a Federal District Judge and not before a commissioner appointed by the judge. Justice Roberts delivered the unanimous decision.

Ford Grandson Due to Be Drafted

DETROIT, May 27 (AP)—Benson Ford, younger son of Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, yesterday was ordered by Macomb County Draft Board No. 2 to appear for induction into the Army on June 14.

After arrival at the Army induction station here on that day, young Ford will be given a final physical examination to determine his fitness for military service.

The Draft Board physician and a medical advisory board recommended that Mr. Ford be placed in Class 1-B, available for limited military duty, but the draft board recently voted, 2 to 1, to place him in Class 1-A. The dissenting vote was cast by Charles N. McNaughton, Chairman of the Board, and uncle of Edith McNaughton, Mr. Ford's fiancee.

President Names Three as Admirals

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated three captains, John S. McCain, Randall Jacobs and Richard S. Edwards, today to be Rear Admirals in the Navy.

Admiral Jacobs, whose home is in Danville, Pa., will be train commander of the Atlantic Fleet and Admiral Edwards, from Philadelphia, will be commander of submarines, with the Atlantic Fleet. Admiral McCain, from Carrollton, Miss., will be assigned to the aircraft scouting force.

The three were among 20 captains recommended last December for promotion to rear admirals.

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Krebs, Former Soviet Agent, Puts Bridges in Red Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Richard Krebs, alias Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night" told the Dies Committee today that Harry Bridges, west coast maritime leader, was considered by Communists to be one of their number in the San Francisco general strike of 1934, and that Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Workers Union, is merely a "marionette" and that real control of the strategically located union is in Communist hands.

The second day of public hearings was abruptly terminated by the Acting Chairman, Representative Joe Barnes (D) of Alabama, who ordered the Committee into secret session to listen to testimony from a witness on matters which, he said, were charged with public defense interest and should be kept confidential.

Mr. Krebs told the Committee that he had been a member of the Communist Party from the spring of 1933 to December, 1937, and had concentrated attention on water-front organizations in line with the Communist emphasis on maritime workers' organization. The Soviet considered the water-front workers the most important of all, Mr. Krebs said, because of their opportunity to control harbors and exports.

Witness Specific on Details

Mr. Krebs today showed the same facility in rendering dates, spellings, middle initials, sums, addresses and similar specific details that he disclosed in testimony yesterday. James Ford, Negro Communist, who has run repeatedly for the American Vice-Presidency on the red ticket, worked under him, Mr. Krebs disclosed, for a year at Hamburg, Germany.

He identified American Communist water-front workers, including George Mink, a Philadelphia taxi driver who, he alleged, started the Communist water-front drive in the United States, and later became head of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and Roy ("Horse Face" Hudson, another Communist water-front workers. By 1931 a dozen Communist seamen's clubs had been organized in America, financed by Moscow.

The clubs were "liquidated" in 1935 when the Communists gave up their independent policy, he said, and the members were told to enter regular trade unions and to "conquer" them.

On the east coast, Mr. Krebs charged, the Communists "succeeded" in taking over the union, the present National Maritime Union. The witness thereupon charged that Joseph Curran is merely a figurehead and that the real leadership is communistic.

Quotes Speech of Ray

Thomas (or "Tommy"), he said, is one of the real red leaders, and Roy Hudson another. He quoted the speech of Mr. Ray before the International Congress of Marine Workers at Hamburg in May, 1932, urging waterfrontworkers to sabotage and obstruct war efforts.

Mr. Krebs said that he himself was one of the Communist officials at this congress and helped supervise Mr. Ray's speech which urged strikes and obstructive activity under the guide of demands for higher pay and shorter hours. That is still the Communist Party policy today, he said.

Communists have had little success in halting shipments to Britain, he said, because these go in British boats, but obstructive tactics have been used in Scandinavian vessels. He charged that Mr. Curran has issued statements indicating unwillingnessto see American sailors go into war zones, and arguedthat this is part of the same policy of obstruction. Mr. Krebs said he had seen monthly reports sent to Moscow headquarters from Mr. Ray and Mr. Hudson on American waterfront matters.

Analyzed 1934 Strike

Communists studied and analyzed accounts of the San Francisco water-front strike of 1934, he said, which later became a general strike. The Communists declared it was the first American general strike which occurred "under clear Communist leadership," Mr. Krebs declared.

"The name of Harry Bridges was mentioned by Hudson in these Communist reports," witness said, "and he spoke of Bridges as his own subordinate, taking orders from him. He was to Hudson on the West Coast what Tommy Ray was to him on the East Coast."

Mr. Krebs said Mr. Bridges had "a good name" among Communists at that time, and that he became "a symbol and idol" for them to emulate in leading water-front strikes."

Solving Background Problems

One of the secrets of a beautiful garden is usually a background. Equally true is the fact that the whole home area should have backgrounds that bring out satisfying pictures.

Most of us who have the usual suburban or village lot are concerned with boundaries. The topography of the land is a major factor in determining what one shall do. If we have an uneven lot, with banks, ravines, or other particular problems, then the solution is different from that of a level lot.

More and more gardeners are stressing privacy. We are using our gardens and back lawns for outdoor living rooms. It is natural that the backgrounds we choose should be the kind to give us privacy.

This doesn't mean necessarily trees or high shrubs, though both are being used increasingly. One of the best backgrounds the writer has seen on a suburban lot was a hedge of old-fashioned purple lilacs about eight or nine feet high. A grape trellis, 10 feet in height, and with the vines not pruned too severely will make a beautiful, all-season protection.

Shrubs Frequently Used

Shrubs are frequently used for boundary backgrounds. An evergreen hedge has long been acceptable and is very frequently seen. In the last few seasons, however, more and more hedges of deciduous shrubs are being planted; sometimes evergreens are interspersed with them. Lilacs, ilex, forsythia, snowball, mock orange and others can be combined to make an interesting background.

Two places that frequently need attention are the garage and the back of the dwelling. Often these are left bare and univiting. Climbing vines, either perennials or annuals, are one answer. A grape arbor, a rose trellis, shrubs, or dwarf fruit trees are possible solutions.

Along the sides of our houses, in corners by the kitchen steps, and other odd spots, is a location for a clump of ornamental grasses. For some reason, American gardeners use the ornamental grasses rather sparingly, yet they have a beauty and distinctive appeal. They are hardy, not bothered by insects or fungus to any degree, and could be used to advantage much more than they are.

Most beds of annual flowers benefit from a carefully planned background. A row of yucca adds distinction to a plot of zinnias; a few Spirea philipendulas make a striking background for a bed of calendulas, centaureas, and annual phlox.

Sometimes a large bed of annuals or perennials, or a mixed plot, will benefit if the size of the plot is decreased, and a space of green lawn is provided. A velvety, green stretch of turf is one of nature's own backgrounds. Yellow buttercups in a stretch of green meadow, for illustration, will recall to your mind the use of green grass for a background setting.

Borders Pose Problem

Perennial borders are sometimes difficult to arrange in themselves. They appreciate a background against the house, beside the walks of driveways, or in front of an evergreen or deciduous hedge. If, however, the perennial border is at one side of the flower garden, one will naturally put the tall-growing plants at the rear. Delphiniums, yucca, some of the spireas, and Veronica longfolia may be used for background plants.

One common mistake around many homes is too high evergreens in front of the house. Shrubs are needed at corners, between windows, beside the porch, and other places. But the height needs to be regulated carefully. The shrubs are to set off and accentuate the house lines, not hide them.

Background problems are interesting. They are important because their solution will add beauty to our homes and gardens, yet until recently garden literature has not paid much attention to them.

A few practical pointers should be stressed. If the soil is poor and you are setting out trees or shrubs, dig out a generous-sized area and fill in with good loam. It will cost a little, yes. But over the years you will be richly repaid. Shrubs and trees cannot grow in beauty and vigor unless there is a good supply of loam. If a plant is needed in a low spot on the home grounds, and you feel the drainage is not satisfactory, dig a deep hole, fill in a foot to 18 inches with good sized rocks and pieces of brick, then put your good loam on top of this.

And, last of all, in the case of background, don't be too economical. If you're buying a shrub or tree that you expect to give you beauty for years, it's good economy to go to a reliable concern and pay a fair price. **Haydn S. Pearson**

A Tuesday feature

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Co-ed Editor

Miss Helen Angell
Of Salem, Ore.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—For the first time since it became a daily newspaper more than 20 years ago, the University of Oregon Emerald will have a co-ed as Editor. Miss Helen Angell, Salem, Associate Editor during the present year, has been named to this post for next year by the Educational Activities Board.

Miss Angell worked for the past three years on the Emerald as News Editor and Associate Editor. She has been President of Kwama, sophomore women's service honorary; an officer in the Associated Women Students, and is affiliated with Phi Theta Upsilon, junior women's service honorary, Panhellenic, Intersorority Council, Theta Sigma Phi, women's professional journalism fraternity, and Delta Delta Delta sorority.

Miss Angell does office work in the Dean of Women's office in her spare time and has earned a substantial part of her college expenses. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Angell of Salem.

Oregon U. Library Gets Dunn Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — More than 1,500 books from the private library of the late Prof. Fredric S. Dunn, head of the Department of Latin at the University of Oregon, have been acquired by the University library, partly by purchase but largely by gift from his son and daughter, Barrian Dunn and Mrs. Nathan Barrett. Several of the volumes were printed more than 300 years ago.

Repeal of Neutrality Laws Backed in Plea by Coudert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Categorical support of appeals by Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson, Secretaries of the Navy and Army, respectively, for repeal of the Neutrality Act was voiced yesterday by Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., internationally-known lawyer, who characterized the law as "contributing to agression."

"I wholly agree with Secretaries Knox and Stimson that the American statutes containing the so-called neutrality laws preventing American ships from sailing the high seas should be repealed since those laws were first put upon the statute books in a misdirected effort to keep this country out of war in 1935," Mr. Coudert, who has been foremost in the fight against these measures at all times, declared.

"I have insisted that they were unwise and would only augment the danger which they sought to avoid. No great nation can maintain peace and surrender its rights and refuse to carry out its obligations under the public laws of nations. The world is composed of a community of nations. Modern science has largely annihilated distance, and on this planet nations are only a few hours apart by modern air communication.

"The United States throughout its history insisted that its ships had a right to travel anywhere upon the high seas, subject only to the general rules of international law. To maintain this right America fought the greatest empire in the then world—Great Britain—in 1812, when our population was 3,000,000 — not 130,000,000 — and again in 1917-'18 we warred for the freedom of the seas. We surrendered it in 1935 out of a mistaken idea that a great nation could scuttle its obligations, abandon its rights and live apart from the rest of the world, a secluded and peaceful existence."

The immediate effect of such a policy was to give every encouragement to the intended aggressor, Mr. Coudert held.

Mr. Coudert saw the neutrality laws as "wholly incompatible" with the Nation's present policy of all-out aid to Britain.

"We must either scrap the policy of 1935 and carry to its logical consequence our policy of today or return to that policy of complete isolation which so far has contributed to the power of aggrandizement of the aggressor states—the two policies are mutually antagonistic," he said.

"I can quite understand that those intelligent and forthright Americans and statesmen, Messrs. Knox and Stimson, should point out the necessity of repeal of this legislation and describe it as a detriment in our efforts toward sustaining our first line of national defense," Mr. Coudert concluded.

Better Distribution of Food Held Vital to Defense Effort

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—School lunches for every child, extension of the food-stamp plan to all families with incomes under $1,000, grading and labeling to help the housewife buy wisely, and more direct distribution from farm to city dweller were recommended to the National Nutrition Conference for Defense here today by Government officials.

The Conference, attended by food experts from all over the country, was called by President Roosevelt to plan for more efficient use of American food resources for low-income families at home and for citizens of other nations resisting totalitarianism.

Confidence that the United States will have enough food to feed both itself and other democratic nations was expressed to the Conference by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. "There seems little likelihood that we shall have meatless days, or days without sugar," Mr. Wallace said. "Apparently, we shall have to cut down on our food needs in order to make sure that there is a surplus to send to our friends across the seas."

Better Distribution Sought

Agreeing with other Government officials that present food problems of the United States lie chiefly in low incomes and poor distribution, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, recommended steps to cut the cost of bringing food from the farm to the urban consumer and certain consumer subsidies.

"Farmers' curb markets, city pushcart markets, and low-price milk depots are needed both to serve the consumer public and to give the farmer an adequate outlet for his products, she said.

"Grading and labeling regulations which encourage efficient distribution and efficient buying by the housewife should be encouraged," she added. "Taxes and license fees which unduly raise food costs should be abolished."

Miss Perkins also recommended that free school lunches, now served to about 4,000,000 out of the 27,000,000 school children in the country, be made universal, with the aim of teaching sound food habits. The food-stamp plan, she said, should be extended to all families for public assistance and to independent families with incomes under $1,000.

Extension of Grading

Prompt extention of grading, now used for some meat, eggs, canned goods, and fres products, to all retail markets was advocated by Miss Harriet Elliott, Assistant Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. To Miss Perkins' recommendations for extension of school lunches and the foot-stamp plan, Miss Elliott added co-operative canning of local surpluses. She pointed out that in applying priorities for aluminum the OPM recently had made special allowance for pressure cookers needed by the Farm Security Administration to permit food conservation.

Intimate Message from Washington

Ballad for Americans Sums Up Democracy's Meaning: Faith in the 'Nobodies' —It's Worked Out Pretty Well So Far—Will It Do So in Ford Election?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

We have been playing over on our phonograph the Ballad for Americans which Paul Robeson sang to the Ford workers last week in the final mass meeting before the National Labor Relations Board election. The trouble with phonograph records is that at the exciting place you have to get up and turn them over, or change the needle, or something. Yet even so we think the Ballad for Americans is one of the most stirring songs we have ever heard.

You remember it was sung at the Republican National Convention a year ago. A voice—in this case Paul Robeson's—begins the story, telling about how America was born, but that "nobody," just George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson and later Abraham Lincoln and a few others, plus the nobodies of the country, thought it could be.

There are numerous choruses (Mr. Robeson omitted many of them when he sang from a truck last week on Detroit's Cadillac Square, with a couple of acres of shambling workers down below him), and finally the singer asks, "And you all know who I am?" And when the chorus asks, "No, who?" he replies that he represents a magnificent jumble of races, and creeds and he sums it up with the culminating declaration that he—and all these—is American. It is a pretty thrilling thing, and it never was more so than when Mr. Robeson's superb voice lifted up between a 40-story skyscraper on one hand and a tawdry old theater on the other and brought tears to the eyes of 20,000 or 30,000 people below him. At least he brought tears to our eyes.

That is our hope today, whether it is in Mr. Roosevelt's radio appeal to the Nation or a Labor Board election. We must have faith in the nobodies. That is the real meaning, we suppose, of democracy. On the whole—so far in America—it has worked out pretty well. We hope it will do so again in the recent Ford election.

This was, of course, an epochal victory for labor. Organized labor, and particularly the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is overturning anti-union barriers with the aid of defense situation that leaders themselves hardly hoped to overturn before, as witness Bethlehem Steel, and now Ford. The final tabulation shows just how decisive the result at Detroit was.

Problem Seen Far From Settled

It should be recalled that Ford officials maintained the majority of their workers did not want union representation at all. Yet at the River Rouge plant the final tabulation was: U. A. W.-C. I. O., 51,866, or 69.91 per cent; A. F. of L., 20,364 votes, or 27.45 per cent; neither, 1,958 votes, or 2.64 per cent; blank 34, void 114, total counted 74,336; challenged, 3,492. Putting it another way round, the percentage of workers who voted for no union was less than 3; the number who voted for a union (C. I. O. and A. F. of L. combined) was over 97 per cent.

It has been the past experience of the Labor Board that an election like this frequently clears the air and is a prelude to better industrial relations. It is our guess, however, in this instance that the problem is far from settled. It would be pleasant to take an optimistic view but a realistic picture must take into account certain very difficult and unsolved matters.

To begin with, the C. I. O. is a long way off from actually having a contract with the Ford Company, although it is now the legal spokesman for all the River Rouge workers. Harry Bennett, head of the Ford Service Department, was quoted some months back as saying that he would "negotiate and negotiate" with the union if he had to but that he would wait a long time before signing a contract. The union has now announced that it will seek a 10 per cent wage increase immediately along with changes in working conditions, and that it will start an organization drive in all the widely distributed Ford branches. That is the decisive test of the new relationship.

Attorney's Statement Not Promising

The statement issued by I. A. Capizzi, Ford Motor Company attorney, after the election, was anything but promising. He said the company would abide by the law. But he added that (A) the C. I. O.-U. A. W. is "Communist-influenced and led"; that "every detail of this law (Wagner Act) is un-American"; that the Government is forcing the company to deal with Communists through this "so-called election" (Mr. Capizzi used the phrase three times, with quotation marks every time) and after adding that the law is tyrannical he quoted Benjamin Franklin's declaration that "rebellion against tyranny is obedience to God."

It will be seen, without too much difficulty in fact, that Mr. Capizzi's statement was anything but conciliatory.

The election was a humiliating but not unexpected defeat for the A. F. of L., accentuated among the workers by charges of collusion between the Federation and the Ford Company. There can be no doubt that a good many workers who wanted no union at all voted for the Federation in the hope of defeating the C. I. O. and the election results should be read partly in that light. As a final item it might be mentioned that the election cost the National Labor Relations Board $17,000. The earlier General Motors election cost the Board $32,000. These elections have been multiplying, as a substitute for strikes, and they run into money in the aggregate. Out-of-town newspapermen were unanimous, so far as this writer was aware, in considering the Labor Board handling of the Ford election impartial and efficient. Such an election is a democratic substitute for force and violence, and in many instances it will settle an industrial dispute then and there. But they take money. Congress, it should be recalled, cut the Labor Board's budget to $2,901,000 this year, from $3,189,600 last year. The Bureau of the Budget is now trying to get some of this money restored.

Richard L. Strout

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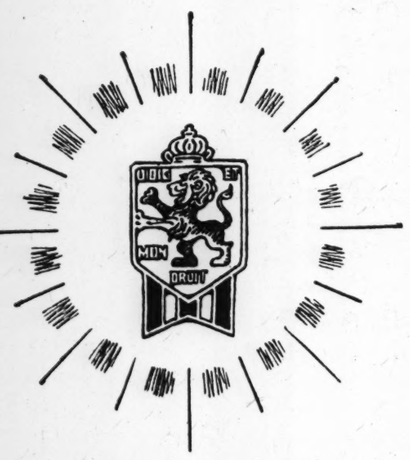

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La Guardia Finds 'Ignorance' In Citizens' Economy Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27 — Long at odds with each other over budgetary economy issues, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had let fire with adjectival scorn today at the Citizens Budget Commission's current proposal that he cut the city's $760,000,000 budget by at least 10 per cent to reduce tax burdens. The Commission's corollary suggestion was for a special session of the Legislature to implement reopening of the budget for repeal of certain mandatory costs on the city.

The Mayor declares that the plea "transcends ignorance," and he classifies it as one of the "sensational statements" which Harold Riegelman, Commission counsel, once told him were necessary from time to time in "a membership corporation" to " 'pep up your customers' and 'get the jack.' "

His retort, therefore, absolves from responsibility the 420 taxpayers signatory to the recommendation, including Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and president of the Commission, and Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A., retired, its chairman.

The Mayor's dismissal of the proposal was sweepingly succinct.

"Constitutionally we cannot reduce the debt service or pensions or rent or payment of judgments and claims," he wrote. "As a matter of readiness for possible crises, no one would wish us to reduce police and fire protection. As a matter of humanity, we cannot, and I will not, reduce the authorizations for hospitals, public or private, for social security included in the expense budget, nor (except as the case load drops) for home relief.

"But when you total these items, a little simple arithmetic will show you that you have removed from the field of economy substantially $450,000,000 out of the $760,000,000 to which you direct your recommendations.

"Another simple mathematical calculation . . . will show you that your $76,000,000 savings must then be made on the balance at a rate of reduction of some 24 per cent instead of 10 per cent. Any suggestion of reducing other city expenditures by 24 per cent is preposterous, and you know it. . . . What would happen to property values, not to speak of personal values? Imagine cutting by 25 per cent education, street-cleaning, garbage removal, and maintenance of streets, bridges, docks, and our water supply system."

Flatly refusing any move for City pay cuts, the Mayor declared that the very reason for the Commission plea, "the increased burden of Federal taxation," meant that the Commission would place a double burden upon the public employees.

"Did you remember," he asked, "that City salaries were fixed at a time when no Federal income tax was imposed upon City employees, and that now, for two years, they have paid such a tax with no increase in compensation to meet it? Did you overlook entirely the rise in the cost of living which confronts us, with no indication of any reduction, but a strong probability of a further increase?"

Ex-Judge Denies Financial Gain In Use of Office

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 (AP)—Retired Circuit Court Judge J. Warren Davis denied under cross-examination today at his Federal Court trial on criminal charges that he ever had used his office for improper financial gain.

Resuming the stand as the day's session opened, he was asked by Prosecuting Attorney Walter H. Gahagan:

"Have you used your high office as Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals for financial gain for yourself by bringing pressure on persons having litigation before your court?"

"I have not," Judge Davis replied firmly.

The Judge also denied that he ever had told the late Robert E. Steedle, Referee in the William Fox bankruptcy cases, that the referee might get an appointment to a Federal judgeship.

He said he had mentioned to Mr. Steedle that District Court Judge John Boyd Avis of Camden might succeed him on the Third Circuit Court if his retirement occurred while "there was a Republican President."

Judge Davis denied yesterday every Government accusation that "justice was sold" in five of his decisions.

The jurist was called in his own defense at his Federal Court trial on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States.

The bulk of Judge Davis' testimony was directed at statements Mr. Fox made last week as a Government witness. Mr. Fox, indicted at the same time as the Judge, has pleaded guilty.

Search for Peace

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Men of many faiths came to Chicago today to search for peace.

Chinese, Japanese, Americans of various denominations, they were to participate in an "exploratory conference on the bases of a just and enduring peace" called by the Methodist Commission on World Peace.

"In the interest of Christian fellowship and concentration upon this problem," the Commission announced, "discussions on pacificism, aid to Britain, and America's entry into the war are being omitted."

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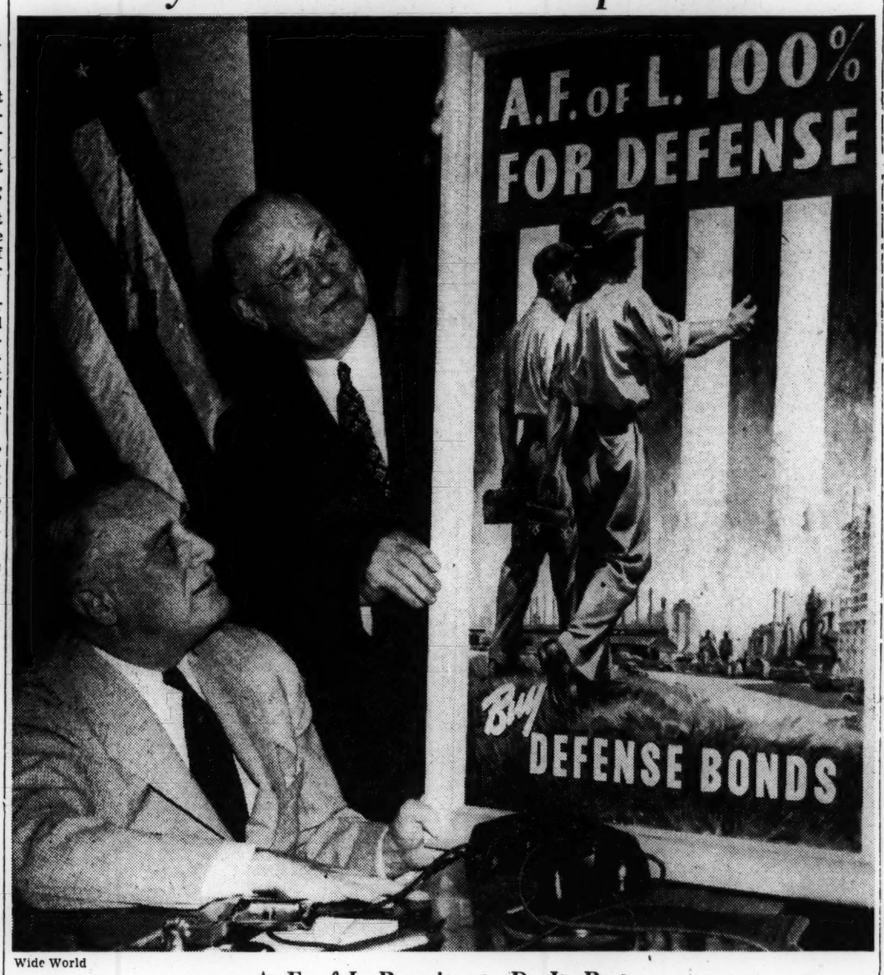


Wide World

A. F. of L. Promises to Do Its Part

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, presented to President Roosevelt an original oil painting bearing the legend, "A. F. of L. 100 Per Cent for Defense," from which 50,000 large color posters are being reproduced for distribution and display by local unions. Mr. Green (right) is shown making the presentation to President Roosevelt in the executive office of the White House.

Presbyterians Veto New Plan Of Evangelism

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27 (AP)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, defeated a proposal yesterday to launch a streamlined five-year program of evangelism under new supervision to meet the present world crisis.

The revised setup, proposed by the Presbytery of Wichita Falls, Texas, would have created a new commission of evangelism consisting of from three to five members charged with devising and carrying out the program. The work would have been financed by solicitation and free-will offerings.

Earlier in the day church leaders were criticized for "leaning on the wishing gate" while totalitarianism was getting a foothold.

"Communism, Naziism, and Fascism would have been snuffed out long ago," declared the Rev. Paul C. Payne of Philadelphia, "if the leaders of those movements had been as listless as the leaders of the Christian Church have been in the matter of training and guiding youth."

During the last 20 years more than 1,770,000 have joined the Presbyterian Church while over 1,287,000 have been placed on the suspended roll, the Rev. Mr. Payne said. Then he added:

"Not only have we failed to provide Christian training for new converts but the church has never had an impressive program of Christian training for its youth."

The Assembly voted May 24 to ask the Government to provide normal support, such as food and clothing, for conscientious objectors in work camps.

The Rev. William Barrow Pugh, the Stated Clerk, reported the Government was making no financial allowances for conscientious opponents of military service, but each was required to provide $35 a month for his own support.

A resolution also authorized the General Offices of the Church in Philadelphia to accept voluntary contributions for maintenance of such persons.

The Assembly approved continuation of a campaign for a $625,000 fund for world emergency needs caused by the war. A total of $255,000 already has been raised.

The Assembly adopted an $8,000,000 budget for benevolences and a regular budget for general expenses of $228,075.

Sunday Rest

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27 (AP)—The United Presbyterian Church, ending its eighty-third General Assembly, yesterday urged that working on Sundays in defense industries be held to a minimum.

"Our men in industry, as well as those in military service," said its petition to President Roosevelt, "have a right to rest and worship on the Christian Sabbath.

"Experience proves that their observance of the day makes for efficiency, safety, and maximum production."

The Assembly rejected May 24 a request that it register conscientious objectors to military training with a view to ascertaining their sincerity.

The Assembly authorized appointment of a committee to cooperate with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in work with those who have religious scruples against bearing arms.

U. S. Winning 'Battle of Shop,' Arms Output Soon to Hit Stride

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The United States is turning in a victory in the "Battle of The Shop."

National defense officials say that within the next 100 days tanks and guns and ships and planes for a 2,000,000-man army, a two-ocean navy and an unlimited air force will stream from mass production assembly lines.

Points scored by Uncle Sam in this fight:

1—Some 1,300 defense plants built, building or expanded at a cost of $2,765,303,000 to the U. S.; $659,000,000 to private owners, and $191,000,000 to Great Britain.

2—Ninety-nine U. S.-owned ordnance plants for the Army and the Navy, $1,000,000,000; 42 ammunition plants, $554,000,000; four small-arms ammunition factories spending $90,000,000 annually compared with $30,000,000 in 1939.

3—One hundred fifteen new or expanded plants for aircraft parts, $487,000,000; 34 gun factories, $161,000,000; 28 artillery plants, $106,000,000.

4—Twelve armor plate and heavy forgings plants, $106,000,000; $343,000,000 of new facilities in 40 shipyards.

5—Twenty machine-tool plants, $16,000,000; 10 optical instrument establishments turning out $10,000,000 worth of instruments; 16 arsenals and military depots rehabilitated, $18,000,000; five tank and other combat vehicle plants, $33,000,000.

6—Private industry financing $155,000,000 of plants for nonferrous metals and their products; Aluminum plants, $46,000,000; rolling and drawing mills, $78,000,000; iron and steel producing equipment, $139,000,000; aircraft plants, $96,000,000; ammunition and military chemical plants, $38,000,000.

All this is a birthday present from the "all-out" national defense effort. One year ago President Roosevelt, alarmed at the Nazi threat that had then crushed half of Europe, urged Congress and the people to build for themselves an unconquerable military machine.

On May 28, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt set up a Council of National Defense composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. He gave it an Advisory Commission:

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of United States Steel, to obtain raw materials; William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors, to supervise production; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to handle labor problems; Chester C. Davis, of the Federal Reserve Board, to manage farm products; Ralph Budd, Chairman of the Burlington Railroad, to supervise transportation; Leon Henderson of the Securities Commission, to control prices; and Miss Harriet Elliott, University of North Carolina Dean of Women, to deal with consumer problems.

The Commission, Mr. Roosevelt said, would be the flywheel of high-speed emergency production. But, he provided no governor for its momentum—that is, no chairman.

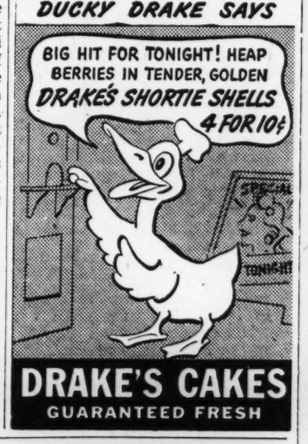
This stirred rivalries on the Commission and elsewhere for top command, which never came. Production lagged, prices rose, labor demanded higher wages and some non-defense industries bought and hoarded strategic materials needed by the Government.

The President blamed delays on a "business-as-usual" attitude which, he said, hindered complete co-operation. He called upon the country to make America the "Arsenal of Democracy." Congress produced $28,000,000,000 for weapons and $7,000,000,000 of lend-lease aid for overseas democracies.

On Jan. 7 Mr. Roosevelt decided to shake the knots out of the whole thing. He placed Mr. Knudsen in charge of an "Office of Production Management," named Mr. Hillman his Associate Director, and told them to get results even if they had to knock down a few ears.

The new set-up became so top-heavy, withal, that the White House decided to set up an "Office of Emergency Management" to correlate activities of the Council, the Commission, OPM and associated agencies. Now, the Council places defense orders, the Commission provides the goods, OPM sees they are manufactured, and OEM keeps books on it all.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS



DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Union Heads Disagree on Pacific Coast Strike

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Refusal of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Concern to sign a Government-sponsored agreement was blamed today for the strike of 1,700 American Federation of Labor machinists in the San Francisco area after William Green, President of the Federation, had branded the strike as "outlaw" and "deeply regrettable."

Appearing before the Senate Committee investigating national defense, Harvey Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, said that if Bethlehem would sign the agreement, designed to stabilize shipbuilding conditions on the West Coast, the International Union would withdraw its sanction of the strike.

Just before this, Mr. Green who had charged that not only was the strike entirely unjustified but that "sinister, evil, and deep-rooted influences on the West Coast" were behind it. Later testimony from Mr. Green led to the assumption that he was referring to organizers for the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Green Assails Strike

"This strike of the machinists has inflicted great injury on the unon and on the name of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green declared. "I have told them that no gain can offset the harm done to the Federation and to the metal trades, which, with the machinists, signed a master agreement for higher wages in shinbuilding on the West Coast and which outlawed strikes and lockouts, referring grievances to arbitration.

"All agreed to carry out the agreement. All the unions are doing so except the machinists. They cannot all be wrong and the machinists right. I have disavowed the strike and called on the machinists to abide by the agreement."

The Federation President said that Mr. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Division in the Federation, was on the scene in San Francisco trying to get the machinists, who are members of Local 68, to return to work. He said that members of 15 or 16 other A. F. of L. unions were passing through the machinists' picket lines, but that there apeared little disposition on the machinists' part to return to work.

Mr. Green registerd strong opposition, however, to any and all suggestions either that such outlaw strikes be outlawed or that the Government take over and operate private plants.

In a situation such as this it is necessary to have patience and to plead and convince," he said. "The use of force of compulsion would be wrong. Sometimes the remedy is worse than the evil."

He pointed out that Britain, despite its belligerency, still permitter strikes and that some still occurred, despite the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the British worker.

Speaking in direct contradiction of Mr. Green, Mr. Brown contended that it was impossible for the machinists to violate the agreement since Bethlehem had so far refused to sign it.

"The strike was sanctioned because bethlehem refused to sign the agreement and because it reduced overtime wages from double time to time and one-half during the course of negotiations. It is a policy of American labor not to permit such reductions when negotiations are in progress.

Up to Bethlehem

"If Bethlehem signs the agreement, we shall withdraw the strike sanction and if the strike goes on it will be up to the Executive Council to take action," he said.

Accused by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a member of the Committee of an apparent failure to desire to build ships for the United States, Mr. Brown said that the machinists had every desire to do so but that perhaps there were others whose desire was not so strong.

"Bethlehem on one occasion took men off the building of ships for the United States and put them to work repairing ships for Soviet Russia," he told the Committee. "The United States suffered at the hands of Bethlehem during the Spanish-American war and during the World War."

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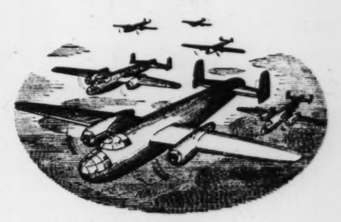
As the nation relies on New England in time of need, skilled workmen and capable management are playing a mighty part in building and supporting a dominant air force. In the public interest we present here facts obtained from government and industrial sources as to the scope and progress of air defense activity in this area.



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Tokyo Calls Convoying by U. S. Threat to Modern Civilization

TOKYO, May 27 (AP)—Koh Ishii, Japanese Information Bureau spokesman, declared today that should the United States begin convoying ships it would "create a dangerous and serious situation which may result in destruction of modern civilization."

Mr. Ishii's assertion was made at a foreign press conference, at which he commented upon the warning of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder to the United States against use of convoys.

He said 92 Japanese ships had been blacklisted by the British because they refused to accept the British navicert system, but declined to answer when asked if Japan were planning retaliation.

Earlier the newspaper Hochi, commenting on Admiral Raeder's warning to the United States, said that President Roosevelt is "well aware of the inevitable clash between the American and German navies in case the convoy system is used."

While all other newspapers remained silent on the Raeder statement, Hochi said that the attitude the Admiral expressed was generally accepted in Tokyo as one outlined recently to Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka by the German Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott.

The Raeder interview with a Domei (official Japanese news agency) correspondent, Hochi said, is "believed to be very significant as furnishing material for judging future relations between Berlin and Washington."

Japan Lacks Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — "Bread lines" are among the latest novelties in Japan, and to a Japanese these are novel indeed. It is rice, not bread, which the Japanese regards as his staple food, although bread is in general use. But now, in the first place, rice is neither plentiful nor pure; it has to be taken mixed with barley, and Japanese don't like that.

So they turn more to bread, and there is little bread. The "bread lines" do not consist of lines of people asking for free bread, it is true. They are formed by people jingling ten-sen pieces in their pockets and anxious to buy, but compelled to wait and perhaps to go away disappointed because the baker's stock runs out before their turn comes.

So bothersome have these bread lines become in Kobe that the police are threatening to arrest the bakers for causing obstruction of traffic! This is not the end of the plaguing of merchants, or even the beginning. The Government's price - fixing activities have strengthened and deepened, and many a retailer finds that his fixed retail price is below what he must pay as a wholesale cost to himself.

Advance Payments Help

This means that many a merchant finds himself "out of stock" unless the would-be buyer covertly slips him a little advance present, which causes the desired article mysteriously to appear at the officially ordained price.

Officials multiply, and their arrogance increases.

The Japanese do not complain. The attitude of the average Japanese is that he and his country are in a bad fix, but there's nothing to be done about it but muddle through.

Americans are unpopular whereas a few months ago only the British were. While official Americans have to maintain reserve, so far as the public prints are concerned, they certainly seem to regard themselves as more or less in a state of siege. They declare they can do little in the way of gathering information. It is always a possibility that even the most routine inquiry by even the most official of inquirers may cause the quizzer to be arrested as a spy.

Casual inquirers are blandly told that business is excellent — but even superficial investigation shows that it's the "yen bloc," classed as foreign trade but actually a part of the Empire to all intents and purposes, which represents the bulk of it. A good deal of such trade, in fact, is sheer outlay with little income of any sort.

Foreign Trade Needed

Desperate efforts are being made, certainly, to build up foreign trade. Milk is being exported in powdered and condensed form, when there already is not enough milk for the proper nourishment of Japan's mothers and children.

What the whole position of this increasingly totalitarianized nation seems to boil down to is that no country can devote its major effort to fighting a war and at the same time maintain decent home living standards while simultaneously carrying on a sizable export trade. Something has to give somewhere, and usually the sacrifice is divided among various quarters.

To the average Japanese, it must be confessed, the result is to increase an always latent anti-foreignism. The Japanese are naturally proud, they think well of themselves, and their reaction to the foreigner—though often extremely courteous—is likely at any time to break into antipathy of varying degrees.

The common Japanese is a friendly person, like the common man everywhere. But, like the common man everywhere, he has little control over his Nation's actions. During late years, such control as seemed almost within his grasp has been taken away.

One would like to feel that matters were in a fair way to right themselves in Japan, as the leaders so vociferously insist. But Japan has turned its back, temporarily at least, upon democracy, and it is impossible to find much light among the army-dominated leaders. A visitor leaves this country with no conviction that disaster is imminent, or certain, but with an unhappy inability to see in clear view any really adequate set of safeguards against disaster.

Hopi Evaders Sentenced

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 27 (AP)—Five Hopi Indians, the only members of the tribe subject to selective service who failed to register, were sentenced yesterday to serve a year and a day in prison.

'Blackout' and Blizzard in the Antarctic

Official Photographs United States Antarctic Service, from Wide World

With the Stars and Stripes in an Unfamiliar, Frozen Land

Top: Winter night in the Antarctic. A brilliant display of Aurora Australis illumines the West Base of the United States Antarctic Expedition near the end of the long winter night. This phenomenon was captured by a photographer of the expedition, members of which have returned to the United States. Lower left: A blizzard piles snowdrifts over the West Base. The United States Flag is seen at right. Lower right: Snow tunnel leading from the main portico at West Base to Dog Town, where dogs of the expedition were quartered.

Brave London 'Carries On': A Baedeker of Bombings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Resumption of services in Westminster Abbey, of chimes from Big Ben in its damaged tower, of the passage of ships under Tower Bridge shows how London re-emerges after the Nazis' heaviest bombing attacks.

An American, making a tour of London today, would probably make his first sortie along the Strand and Whitehall to Westminster.

Here, opposite the damaged Houses of Parliament, he would find the flag flying from the northwestern Tower of Westminster Abbey. He might even hear strains of the organ, for Westminster Abbey was not so seriously damaged as first reports had represented. The spot between the transepts, where King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were crowned, was for a time open to the sky. The platform on which the coronation chairs stood was piled high with debris and charred beams from the wrecked Lantern Tower. But this damage, with slight splintering of the Lady Chapel, is the total harm the Abbey itself has suffered.

The historic Canons' houses, Deanery, and Westminster School, however, have fallen victims to Nazi destructiveness. The School has lost its famous old Hall, where the traditional ceremony of tossing the pancake used to be held on Shrove Tuesday.

Damage to Commons

The House of Commons too, has taken heavy blows.What the world understands by the House is no more. The Chamber is a mass of masonry rubble and twisted girders. In places the broken walls rise around the wreckage indicating the boundaries of the Chamber, but within that intermittent framework there is scarcely a stone to mark the spot where so many stands for freedom have been made. The Members' Lobby too, little less famous than the Chamber itself, has been ruined.

The roof of Westminster Hall, however, does not appear to be seriously damaged. The famous hammer-beams which support the roof are hardly touched As far as can be seen the fire attacked the rafters high up under the roof. The libraries of the Commons and the House of Lords also are undamaged.

The Adelphi pile, a modern concrete structure covering the whole of the area of the old Adelphi Terrace, has been only slightly damaged, but the streets round about, Robert Street, Adam Street, John Street, are badly knocked about.

The Little Theater is a burnt-out shell.

The granite of Cleopatra's Needle still gleams in the sun.

Other Buildings

At the other end of the Strand stands the ragged structure of St. Clement Dane's Church, the damaged buildings of the Temple, and the Law Courts. In Fleet Street the exterior of the newspaper offices, as a whole, show little sign of recent ordeals.

At the sign of the Old Cheshire Cheese, the door into the ground floor and "Dr Johnson's room" is barred. For "enemy action" has destroyed that part of the premises in which the Doctor and so many famous literary figures have sat as they dined and talked. Two thousand pounds' worth of antique treasures went up in flames on the ground floor and in the museum of the Cheshire Cheese.

The visitor can still mount the old oak staircase, and lunch in a paneled room on the first floor, with its spacious fire-grate and sawdust-covered boards. Ye Olde Fare has been modified somewhat to conform to rationing requirements.

Dr. Johnson's House

Making a detour of Fleet Street's rambling "back-stage" courts to avoid debris, the visitor would come to the old Georgian house where Dr. Johnson worked on his Dictionary. The framework of the building is intact and it is thought the lower rooms can probably be restored. The roof, however, has been damaged by fire, some of the rooms, including the large attic in which Dr. Johnson and his six clerks worked on the Dictionary, have been gutted and some of the treasures destroyed.

The famous chair which Dr. Johnson used at the Cock Tavern was saved, together with several first editions, including that of the Dictionary.

The Tower of London itself has returned from being one of London's most popular show-places to its ancient role as a garrisoned military stronghold. At the entrance on Tower Hill on one side sits a Yeoman Warder, an "honorary member of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard," and on the other a khaki-clad soldier. Strolling here and there in the grounds is a beefeater in his Elizabethan costume—a bright spot of color against the gray stone walls.

View From Terraces

Bombs have fallen on the Tower at some points, but this thirteen-acre medieval fortress shows little sign of the damage to the visitor walking along the Terraces of the Tower Hill Gardens.

The North Bastion is the only corner which tells of enemy activity. Here huge chunks of six-foot wall are lying on the bed of the dry moat as though some giant had torn them away and tossed them from the castellated battlements. In the sunshine a few yards away a gardener mows the grass. Farther along the moat in the shade of the Tower walls are flourishing vegetable allotments.

The "Tower Hill Improvement Trust" carries on its work at one of its other properties on the Hill. Though the raids have brought the constructive side of the Trust's work to a standstill, bombs have carried out a demolition program of their own, and opened the way for planning the district anew. The properties owned by the Trust include the site of the birthplace of William Penn on Tower Hill.

At the other end of the Embankment, in Chelsea, Carlyle's residence has fared very much better than Dr. Johnson's home. The house in Cheyene Row in which the writer and his wife lived from 1834 is unharmed except that the windows have been broken by blast. The house is closed to the public, but a resident caretaker looks after the literary treasures which are still there. Carlyle's statue is in the embankment gardens nearby.

Hits in Chelsea

The Chelsea Hospital, a beautiful Wren building and the home of the Chelsea pensioners, has also been damaged.

Another favored haunt of American visitors, Caledonian Market, has been closed, but it has a wartime rival within Hyde Park. Down by the Bayswater Road is one of the biggest open-air markets London has ever seen. Portable salvage is taken here from damaged property. If you want a window-frame, a chimney-pot, a bath or a water tank, it is there in the market. The range of baths is especially wide as these fitments tend to survive intact; all shapes and sizes from 10s. to £3.

Trafalgar Square Lions

Even the brick dust and rubble has its price—a shilling a yard. Who wants to make a road? A genial-looking man in rubber boots shows the stock. You make your choice. Then you go to the County Hall to pay cash to the appropriate officer who gives you a permit to collect.

In Trafalgar Square, where Nelson still mounts guard on his lofty column, the lions sit stolidly on their pedestals much as before the war, except that they now hold sandbags between their paws ready to be seized for putting out incendiary bombs. One of them has had its paw broken, but otherwise all the statues in the Square seem to be intact. Charles I has been elaborately encased at a cost of more than £300. Ration troubles notwithstanding, people still find food for the pigeons.

Shakespeare sits in the Leicester Square Gardens. Chin in hand, he looks out over a huge crater toward the Empire Cinema where queues of people pass in to see the latest films.

Many other devastations have been made by Nazi raids. Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace have been damaged, St. Paul's has been badly hit, though the dome is still a familiar landmark and services are held in the Crypt. Paternoster Row is a chaos of bricks and rubble. The Guildhall has been fired, the Old Bailey hit, many Wren churches destroyed, large departmental stores burnt down, others damaged. Yet the American visitor standing on the Thames Embankment at the "rush hour" on any weekday morning would see the usual streams of City workers wending their way over the bridges —on foot, by bus, by tram-car and in private motorcars. Their determination to "carry on" is one of London's traditional possessions which the Nazis simply cannot bomb.

Private Aid Asked In Slum Cleanup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Declaring that the rehabilitation of New York City's blighted areas is too large a problem for Government subsidy alone, the Citizens' Housing Council recommended today that private capital and business co-operate in the work of reclamation.

The proposal, contained in a report by the Council's Committee on Investment Housing, of which Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman is Chairman, disclosed that almost one-half of the real estate in Manhattan which has been tax delinquent for three years or more is located in the 13 blighted sections of the City surveyed by the Committee, and placed mortgage foreclosures in these sections at 43 per cent of all foreclosures in Manhattan during the last five years.

The report stresses that the economic losses resulting from these sections were not confined to property owners directly concerned, but were a burden on the entire City and on all taxpayers.

German Invasion of Crete: Will It Be Second 'Verdun'?

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's three-fold invasion of the island of Crete runs into its ninth day as this is being written. As yet no decisive result has been attained. The speculation may well be made, with such time lag, as to whether or not the Nazi effort is worth the price.

The German High Command is not in the habit of making haphazard moves. Looked at from the aspect of the "big picture," Cretan operations are but one part of a three-phase assault, the other parts of which are the Libyan drive and the Iraq affair.

One wonders if there may not have been some miscalculation, some overconfidence on the Nazi side, leading them to overlook the fact that invasion of Crete by this surprise attack, could have no immediate effect on either Iraq or Libya. That is to say, a penetration of Crete could not be exploited as could a break-through on a mainland.

Merely Steppingstone

Crete is but a steppingstone of the modern giant's causeway with which Adolf Hitler is attempting to combat British sea power in the Mediterranean. Its importance as such is great, but is it so important that parachutists and air infantry —elite units whose numbers have limitations even in Germany's armed might—must be squandered? Is it not a fact that here is but one island, one vital spot and one alone—I mean England, of course—on which such squandering is justifiable to further the mission?

This is pure speculation, of course. But if it be true, more than a crumb of comfort can be gathered for Britain. Incidentally, whatever the result, one is brought face to face with the fact that Britons and Greeks once more have demonstrated the fact that the spirit of resistance is one of the vital imponderables of war.

As matters now stand, Germany can ill afford to give up its assault on Crete, cost what it will. To give up would be to admit a significant defeat. The island may well become the Verdun of this present war in so far as the frittering away of German strength out of all proportion to the gain is concerned.

Another interesting aspect of the Cretan adventure is the fact that the men opposing Herr Hitler's might are men who have met the Nazis in the field before. To veterans of the ill-fated Greek campaign, the Nazis bear no false halo of supermen. They are just enemy soldiers, kin of those other Nazis whose measure was taken on the Via Dolorosa from Mount Olympus to Athens, mute witnesses to the fighting ability of Greek, Anzac, and Englishman. As for the Cretan civilians on whom the flame of sky-borne war has fallen, they too were not unwarned. One can well imagine the tales unfolded to them by their fellow-Greeks who arrived on the island from the mainland.

Pattern Emerges

The general pattern of the invasion is emerging. The operations of such an assault are several successive steps.

They include initial aerial attacks to gain momentary superiority in the air and bomb the hostile planes on the ground.

They are followed by parachutists who attempt to hold airdromes until the arrival of air infantry in transport planes.

Successive waves of transports bring light artillery, machine guns, motorcycles. The first pattering drops of the war-rain from the skies become puddles. As these grow and spread, the little rivulets of armed men trickle on until, if the torrent be unchecked, the terrain is saturated.

The composition of the German parachute divisions shows the effort of the Nazis to transform this type of attack into a major combat factor. Germany probably has several such divisions, composed of trained shock troops.

Nazi air divisions, as used in the Netherlands, numbered about 7,000 men. In each division there were two regiments of infantry, one of artillery, an antitank battalion, and small engineer, signal, and reconnaissance units.

Air-borne infantry regiments are composed of three rifle companies and one machine-gun company. Each such regiment is also equipped with 77-mm. guns. The artillery on the other hand, is equipped with some 24 75-mm. mountain guns for each regiment while the antitank battalion has 37-mm. equipment.

250 Planes Required

The transporting of such a division requires nearly 250 planes, each one of which is expected to make at least two flights. If planes are lost, an additional number of flights is required by those that survive. Parachute troops are dropped mainly from the Junkers Ju-52, which carry from 10 to 20 men each, depending on the size of the equipment.

Some larger transports are used for carrying troops after an airport has been captured. These include the Ju-90 and the Condor which carry from 30 to 45 men.

The Ju-52 can land with a run of only 300 yards, but where necessity demands the Germans do not hesitate to put their planes down in "pancake" landings. The use of gliders, however, is intended to solve this problem to a degree as, with their skid landing gear, they require a run of only 6 to 10 yards. Gliders are towed in "trains" and carry 6 to 8 men each, including the pilot.

An innovation in Crete was the use of glider transports, capable of landing on spots where airplanes cannot. Aqua-gliders, landing on the water, for gaining toehold on beaches to be followed by the landing of sea-borne troops, are said to have been used also. Here came the conflict with British sea power, for the fishing boats crowded with Nazi fighting men are reported to have been sunk in great numbers. One wonders why the remains of the Italian Navy were not used. Perhaps they were; the fog of war has not yet cleared sufficiently to let us know the whole story.

British Innovations

The British, for their part, also have made use of innovations. The removal of the RAF from Cretan airdromes was essential—the hostile air power was too strong. To remain and fight it out would have meant annihilation. Nowhere in war is the old adage so true as in the air that "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day."

Since British dromes in Egypt and Cyprus are too far away for fighter planes to operate from, the use of medium and perhaps long-range bombers as fighters was indicated. This is a point which will be of great interest to all military men; so far there are no details.

One basic conclusion may be drawn. For the first time air power is on its own in war. If air power is able to gain, hold ground, and exploit its own initial success, some drastic revision of tactical conduct of war must be made. In this we always must reckon with the cost of success. The Cretan campaign is important, therefore, in more ways than one.

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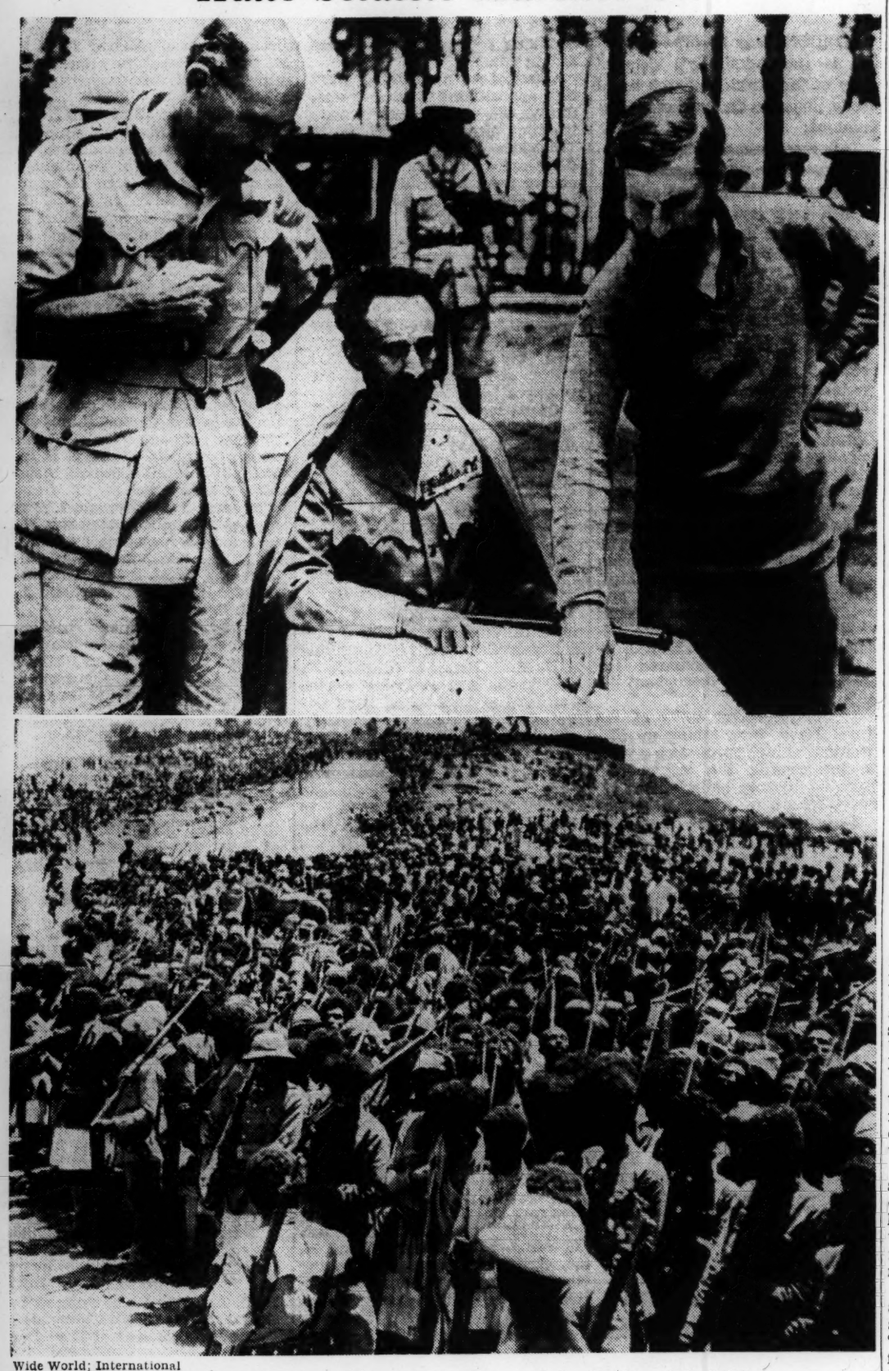

Wide World; International

Emperor of Ethiopia Again the 'Lion of the Tribe of Judah'

The Negus (above) in Dambacha Fort after it was captured recently by British Sudanese troops and loyal followers of the Emperor. In the lower a crowd of British troops and officers and Ethiopian patriots are shown at the captured Italian fort of Debra Marcos listening to a speech by Emperor Selassie. Latest reports from London tell of the capture of more than 1,500 Italian and Colonial troops in Ethiopia and a pick-up of patrol activity on the Libyan front. This report follows a statement from Cairo that four Italian divisions had been mopped up and 8,570 prisoners taken during recent operations in the north and west of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Capital.

United States and Canada Join In British and Hemisphere Aid

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The United States and Canada, it has been learned authoritatively, will establish this week two closely collaborating economic planning boards to speed the mobilization of American resources for aid to Britain and defense of the Western Hemisphere.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King are expected simultaneously to announce the membership of the three-member United States and Canadian boards which will survey the two nations' resources and guide their co-operative economic, industrial and financial policies.

The new boards in general are expected to complement — in the economic and industrial fields— the work of the joint United States-Canadian defense board established to co-ordinate the military and naval defense of North America.

Inventory of Resources

The Boards, it was learned, will immediately undertake a systematic inventory of the United States and Canadian present and potential resources, production, manufacturing capacities, supplies, priorities and other vital elements involved in providing the quickest and greatest possible assistance to Great Britain and other nations fighting against aggression, and strengthening the defenses of the American republics.

Acting as a joint board, it was said, the two bodies will perform the following duties:

1. Collaborate in solving economic, industrial and financial problems essential to all-out aid to Britain and to insure the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere.

2. Co-ordinate the interchange of raw materials and manufactured products, and synchronize the production of munitions and planes to achieve maximum production and shipments, without duplication of efforts.

3. Initiate a long-range study of ways and means to "cushion" the aftereffects of the war and minimize the hardships attendant upon shutting down defense industries.

Steel Order for Canada

In general the twin boards will expedite the program agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King for close collaboration in American and Canadian defense production at their Hyde Park conference on April 20.

Under the program the United States was expected to acquire several hundred million dollars worth of Canadian raw materials and other products "urgently required" for defense production. The United States Navy has just placed a $900,000 steel order with a Canadian firm.

Canada has been a major purchaser of American products, including planes and war munitions and implements, paying cash.

Whether any Canadian participation in the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease program is contemplated has not been made known.

British Girls Learn to Pluck Nazi Bombers Out of the Skies

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Nimble fingers that once typed the Empire's business letters and waved curls of London stage beauties may soon be—with the connivance of secret devices — clawing Nazi bombers out of the night skies over Britain.

It's part of the new job for the girls of the Auxiliary Territorial Service who are nearing the end of their training for service with anti-aircraft batteries.

They were former manicurists, stenographers and beauty shop operators among other things, and have showed themselves prepared to "man" the mechanical range finders and release soldiers for more active service.

Their average age is 20 and they all are volunteers. They gave a sample of their handling of the "hush-hush" predictors and height finders at a gun site "somewhere in the London area."

When the battery commander indicated by a shrill whistle that sirens had sounded, the ATS girls stampeded out of one of many camouflaged huts as if catapulted.

If it weren't for lipstick and wisps of blonde, brunette and red hair straggling from under tin hat brims, they would look just like Tommies tearing to their stations.

The ATS volunteer wears battle dress like the men's—pants, jackets and regimental insignia.

As the girls filed into a sandbagged post, their team of 14 divided quickly like this:

Six started spinning intricate dials and complicated predictors mechanism.

Three specialists bent over a long, tubular height finder.

Two mounted a tripod identifier with powerful long-range glasses for distinguishing friends or foe thousands of feet up.

One occupied the role of field glass spotter for a Lewis gun crew which goes into action should the enemy come low enough.

Two went on duty as telephonists for contacting other batteries in the London area.

Though there was no distant hum of enemy aircraft hiding above low, gray clouds, the girls carried out their practice as if it were a real air raid.

In soft spoken, unhurried exchange figures, they calibrated instruments whose findings were automatically co-ordinated and conveyed to gunners who elevated, lowered or swung muzzles as directed.

"I would say the average girl who volunteers for this kind of work is more adaptable than the average enlisted man we get," said the battery commander. "For the most part, they have been at jobs where fast work with their hands and minds was essential and that is important.

"Your target is moving at 300 or more miles per hour and you figure time between firing and shell burst in a matter of seconds.

"It's no job for fumbling fingers or slow thinking."

Girls who will do active duty first during the daytime eventually will range find at nights, too.

The first London area battery to which they have been assigned is now credited with seven enemy bombers. The girls aim to better the figure at once.

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter! Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

No Serious Hunger Seen for Europe

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that most countries of Continental Europe apparently have sufficient food supplies to maintain current rations until new harvests replenish stocks.

It explained that present rations, while generally below normal consumption. appear sufficient to prevent serious distress.

Acute shortages were said to exist in a few areas, particularly in parts of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Further curtailment of rations in these countries may become necessary before the new harvest, the Department said.

The Department saw no food crisis ahead for Nazi Germany.

"The war has not yet seriously interfered with agricultural production in Germany," the Department said. "Although the high level of output of recent years will doubtless be subject to some decline because of certain shortages of labor, draft power and fertilizers, this decline should not be abrupt or disastrous."

Reports indicate, the Department said, that the German people —particularly soldiers, workers and children—are being considerably better fed than in the last war. Shortages of fats was listed as Germany's most serious problem.

Assuming normal weather and probable shortages of draft power, labor and fertilizers, the Department said it expected Continental Europe's aggregate production to be about the same as last year. Grain production is expected to total about 2,000,000,000 bushels compared with 1940's 1,835,000,000. But production or root crops and livestock will be considerably lower, the Department said.

Germany's Axis partner, Italy, was said to be in a less favorable situation, largely because she entered the war with smaller reserves and has a less efficient distribution system. The Department said there also were indications that foodstuffs vital to the Italian diet were being exported to Germany in large quantities.

The situation in France. Belgium, Norway, and, to a lesser degree, the Netherlands, was said to hold little hope for substantial improvement, largely because of German requisitioning of supplies. Conditions in Belgium were described as critical, since that country is basically dependent upon imported foods and feeds.

Denmark, being a surplus food producing area, should be able, the Department said, to maintain a relatively satisfactory standard despite heavy exports to Germany.

The Department noted that conditions in the Danubian surplus countries have been unfavorable and surpluses of grain and livestock are likely to remain below normal.

The Soviet Union, as a source of supplies for the Continent, remains an enigma, the Department said, and the amount of supplies she furnishes very probably will depend on political factors and decisions as to what measure of help for Germany the Soviet Government considers expedient.

California Votes To Curb Sea Spies

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 27 (AP)—The California Senate voted unanimously yesterday to give the State an effective anti-espionage law designed to curb spies or saboteurs posing as fishermen.

It passed 29 to 0 the Assembly-approved Dilworth bill, which Admiral C. A. Blakely, commandant of the 11th Naval District, indorsed as one of the most important links in the chain of national defense.

The bill, which goes to Governor Olson, would require all licensed commercial fishermen to carry photographic identification cards and would prohibit any fishing boat from approaching within 500 yards of a naval vessel.

Eire Begins Buying Merchant Vessels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—With formation of a new company called Irish Shipping, Ltd., controlled by the Government of Eire, Ireland has begun the accumulation of a merchant marine to make that country independent of foreign transportation services for direly needed food supplies and other materials, it was announced here today.

The new line has purchased the Panama-flag freighter Leda, formerly the Duba, of Yugoslav registry, in the United States and is expected to send the vessel with a cargo of wheat to Eire in the near future. The names of two other vessels purchased abroad were not given here.

John Leyden, Secretary of Eire's Department of Supplies, has been named chairman of the shipping concern and J. H. Neale, President of Ellerman's Wilson Line, will be the New York agent.

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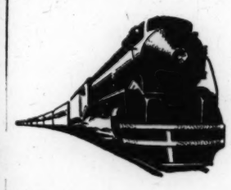

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SHIRT and SLACK SUITS
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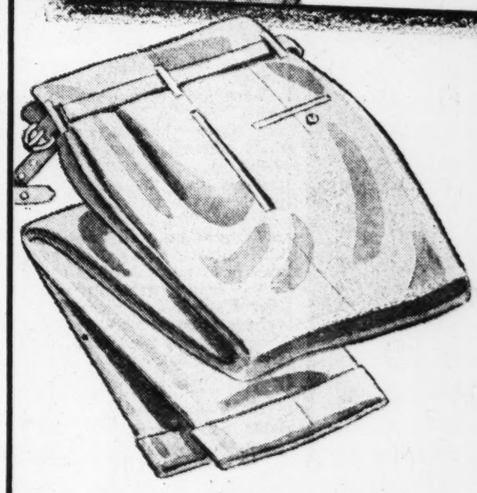

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British Destroy Bismarck In Air and Sea Attack

Continued from Page 1

other pursuing ships closed in. High officials said it appeared the final blow was delivered by gunfire and not by the torpedo carriers.

Prime Minister Churchill gave the following account of the pursuit and battle:

"On Wednesday, the 21st—Wednesday of last week—the new German battleship Bismarck, accompanied by the new eight-inch cruiser Prince Eugen, were described by our air reconnaissance at Bergen: and on Thursday, the 22d, it was known they had left.

"Many arrangements were made to intercept them should they attempt, as seemed probable, to break out into the Atlantic Ocean with the view to striking at our convoys from the United States and during night of the 23d to 24th cruisers got into visual contact with them as they were passing through Denmark Strait between Iceland and Greenland.

Bismarck Intercepted

"At dawn on Saturday morning the Prince of Wales and the Hood intercepted these two enemy vessels.

"There is no detailed account of action because events have been moving so rapidly since: but the Hood was struck at about 23,000 yards by a shell which penetrated into one of the magazines and she blew up with a very few survivors. . . .

"During the whole of Saturday our ships remained in touch with the Bismarck and her consort and arrangements were made effecting battle at dawn yesterday morning, but during the night the weather deteriorated, visibility decreased and the Bismarck, by making a sharp turn, shook off pursuit.

"The source said 'we do not know what has happened to the Prince Eugen, but measures are being taken with respect to her.'

"Yesterday, shortly before midday, Catalina aircraft, one of the considerable number of those very far-reaching scouting planes which have been sent to us by the U. S. A., picked up the Bismarck and it was seen that she was making for French ports—Brest or St. Nazaire—and on this further rapid dispositions were made by the Admiralty.

"We may say that the moment she was known to be at sea, the whole apparatus of our ocean control came into play, very far-reaching combinations began to work, and last evening—from yesterday afternoon we are afraid we have not had any time to prepare a detailed statement—Fleet Air Arm torpedo bombers and planes from the Ark Royal—attacked and made a succession of attacks upon the Bismarck, which now appeared to be alone without her escort.

"About midnight we learned that the Bismarck had been struck by two torpedoes—one amidships and the other astern.

Air Attack Airs

"This second torpedo apparently affected the steering of the ship, for not only was she reduced to very low speed, but she continued making uncontrollable circles in the sea, in which condition she was attacked by our flotillas with two more torpedoes which brought her virtually to a standstill far from help and far outside the range within which enemy bomber aircraft from the French coast could come upon the scene.

"Great as is our loss in the Hood, the Bismarck must be regarded as the most powerful as she is the newest battleship in the world and the removal of her from the German Navy is a very definite simplification of the task of maintaining an effective mastery of the northern seas and maintenance of the northern blockade."

U. S.-Made Plane Spots Bismarck

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The American-made Catalina plane which spotted the German battleship Bismarck was identified here today as a long-range, twin-engine Consolidated flying boat manufactured at San Diego, Calif.

The plane, which is used by the Navy and is siilar to those used recently in mass flights to Hawaii, is known officially as the PBY. It was thought probable that the Catalinas used by the British are the PBY-4, latest type of Consolidated flying boats.

It has a cruising speed of about 175 miles an hour. Its top speed was not given, but officials said it was not much greater than its cruising speed, the plane being designed for long-range scouting, rather than high speed.

New Zealand Defense Mission in U. S.

© Harris & Ewing

Empire Leaders Welcomed to Washington

A New Zealand Defense Supply Mission is welcomed to Washington by the British Ambassador and the Australian Minister. The mission came to the United States to arrange for the purchase of defense supplies and also to complete arrangements for the opening of a New Zealand Legation. Left to right: Frank Langstone, New Zealand Minister of Lands; J. Gordon Coates, Former Prime Minister and member of the New Zealand War Cabinet; Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Richard J. Casey, the Australian Minister.

British Drop Conscription Plan for Ulster

Continued from Page 1

the matter received serious consideration at all.

The answers are not easy. Full weight must be given to the intense patriotism and loyalty of the majority of Ulstermen, who feel it their sacred right to make the same contribution to the defense of Britain as other citizens.

But the key to the problem undoubtedly lies in the absence of essential co-operation between Eire and Britain in this war, and particularly in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Premier de Valera in his statement to the Dail emphasized Eire's neutrality, calling it "friendly neutrality" and saying "We refrained from doing anything that might be regarded as hostile to Britain."

But, as even the Manchester Guardian—which is essentially friendly to Eire and opposed to conscription in Ulster—writes today: "That is not the British view of Eire's refusal to give us the use of naval facilities that are as important to Eire's existence as to ours."

"Not Worth It"

Another London paper in opposing as "not worth it," the efforts to introduce conscription in Ulster, openly suggested that "if the Government plunges into this old blunder, cannot we get something out of a row—say, take the Irish bases—or persuade America to take them."

This is the essence of the Anglo-Irish dilemma.

Britain looks at the Irish problem from the viewpoint of what is happening in the fight for life that is under way in the Atlantic and from the viewpoint of the equally desperate battle which is under way in Crete.

Eire looks at the problem from the same viewpoint as other former neutrals, who have hoped to avoid involvement in the war by refusing to abandon their neutrality.

From the British point of view naval bases in Southern Ireland are vitally important and are daily becoming more so. It is obvious to any student of naval strategy that the ability to use bases on the west and southern coast of Eire for refueling and refitting might well make all the difference between defeat and victory in Britain's Atlantic battle.

The British naturally feel that Eire ought to appreciate that that fight is as much for the independence of Ireland as it is for the freedom of Britain itself.

The Irish View

The Southern Irish, on the other hand, seem unable to break free from the recollections of past tragic difficulties with the British and profess to regard the two risks—British or German domination—as more or less equal.

If there is any answer to this puzzle it undoubtedly lies in the United States. It is possible to affirm that only action—not just words—by the American Government, actions that would make clear America's determination not to let Britain be defeated, could alter this Irish attitude.

If the American Government were ready to act in the Atlantic in a way which would constitute definite reassurance of protection to Eire as well as to Britain, greater willingness to cooperate might be expected in Dublin.

Just what form this co-operation might take, however, is by no means clear. It is the British rather than the American fleet which would need bases in Eire—though it is significant to recall that the most important American submarine base during the last war was Bantry Bay in Southwest Ireland.

Roosevelt Sets U. S. Course

Continued from Page 1

assured the President in behalf of the sender and his friends full support of any measure, including convoys, he might take to insure the safe delivery of American munitions and supplies to Britain. The telegram begged Mr. Roosevelt to act at once.

Another, from Beaumont, Texas, made an urgent plea that Mr. Roosevelt "maintain our country's neutrality in every possible way."

"We are against convoys or any other action involving us in the European conflict," the telegram said. "We are native-born American citizens and are members of a nonpropaganda organization, neither for or against war."

"Chat" Sent by Mail

The third telegram came from Cleveland, Ohio. The sender told Mr. Roosevelt that at 5:30 a. m. today he had airmailed from the Cleveland post office "the second part of your fireside chat." He added that he had airmailed "the first part" from New York City.

"May God's blessings be upon you and upon America—God's country," that telegram concluded.

The President gave nearly his full time to the final preparation of his address. He canceled other engagements including his regular Tuesday afternoon press conference.

Mr. Early explained that one reason he was devoting so much last-minute work to the speech was Mr. Roosevelt's desire to study as fully as possible the tremendous volume of letters and telegrams which were pouring into the White House.

Momentous Declaration

The conflicting forces of public and congressional opinion beat vigorously on the White House as President Roosevelt completed one of the most momentous declarations of foreign policy in American history.

As Mr. Roosevelt received new assurances that both Congress and the country will unite to support any measures necessary to stand off the march of Nazi conquest, leading isolationists announced that they would counter the President's appeal with an immediate "peace or war" referendum and warned the White House to "go slow."

The President, it was abundantly evident, does not intend to "go slow" or to speak softly. There will be no receding from the Government's position that the defeat of the Axis is essential to the security of the United States.

Since Mr. Roosevelt's "fireside chat" soon will speak for itself, the most informative report which can be given now is to provide something of a picture of the national defense situation in which it will be delivered. Thus whatever the President says must be weighed in light of these solemn facts:

The Office of Production Management, by no means defeatist in its attitude but quite realistic, frankly declares that American industry is turning out only one third of what is needed and certainly only one third of what it is capable.

Knudsen Strikes Hard

William S. Knudsen, OPM chief pulled no punches in his address before the National Association of Purchasing Agents in Chicago May 26 and that is just what he said. He announced that 14,000 prime contracts and between 50,000 and 60,000 subcontracts have been let, and then added the real note of admonition: "We ought to have at least three times as many."

Donald M. Nelson, OPM Purchasing Director, speaking in Baltimore, Md., at the same time, candidly corroborated Mr. Knudsen. He put it bluntly that the defense program is "insufficient" to overcome the "tremendous advantage" held by Germany, and what he said would be sufficient will be a little breath-taking to the complacent "business as usual" and "strikes as usual" spokesmen. Mr. Nelson said that these things are necessary:

Not just a total $40,000,000,000 defense appropriation but an annual $35,000,000,000-a-year defense appropriation.

Consumer goods must be sweepingly diverted to military use and defense production must be given full priority over consumer production.

Longer hours must be worked even if "our famous standards of living" and "cherished labor standards" are temporarily sacrificed in the process.

American industry has got to strip for action because so far the United States has not done its utmost or anything like it.

Edward Stettinius, OPM Priorities Director, adds his warning to the sheaf of warnings. He affirmed that the rationing of many more materials will be necessary as the Nation's factories use more and more metals and other commodities in defense production. Present shortages, he said, "will grow worse."

On the military side of the picture which the President faces is the fact that American naval and military reports show that Britain is facing difficulties graver than often appears in some news dispatches and which make the time element the most vital factor in the equation.

As Mr. Knudsen said in Chicago May 26, the Nazis are going to continue to have a military field day until the full weight of American arms production can tilt the scales.

On the on hand, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, assured Mr. Roosevelt of the support of its whole "5,000,000 membership" in behalf of any step in foreign affairs that the President considers necessary to protect America.

"On vital questions with regard to our foreign policy, we await word from President Roosevelt in his address tomorrow night," said a statement by the A. F. of L. Executive Council. "We have full confidence in his patriotic and farsighted leadership.

"We assure him in advance of the wholehearted support of the American Federation of Labor and all its members. We pledge to him and to the Nation, that whatever sacrifices the workers of America may be called upon to undertake, for the defense of American democracy will be borne willingly and cheerfully."

On the other hand, the principal noninterventionist members of both Senate and House are organizing to combat immediately any new declaration by the President which, in their judgment, takes the United States nearer to war. Eight Senators and 22 Representatives met May 26 to draft their campaign.

Elaborate preparations are made to radiocast President Roosevelt's speech to the world.

All United States networks will carry the speech starting at 9:30 p. m. E. S. T.

The National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System have arranged to send the President's remarks around the world by shortwave in seven languages—German, Italian, French, Spanish, Polish, Jugoslav and Portuguese.

Britons will be able to hear Mr. Roosevelt's own voice in reradiocasts of the speech.

During the address, Spanish and Portuguest translations will be radiocast to South America. Canada will be cut in directly.

Translations will be radiocast by shortwave to Europe Wednesday during periods at which the largest audiences are available.

Details of Hood-Bismarck Battle

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Following is the Admiralty's detailed story of the Hood-Bismarck naval battle, issued in the form of a communiqué:

Air reconnaissance by Coastal Command aircraft revealed that a German battleship and cruiser which they had previously located in the Norwegian port of Bergen had sailed.

Certain dispositions were therefore ordered and as a result H. M. S. Norfolk (Capt. A. J. L. Phillips,) wearing the flag of Rear Admiral W. F. Wake-Walker, and H. M. S. Suffolk (Capt. R. M. Ellis,) were ordered to take up a position in the Denmark Straits.

On the evening of May 23, Admiral Wake-Walker reported sighting an enemy force of one battleship and one cruiser proceeding at high speed to the southward.

Visibility in Denmark Strait was bad and extremely variable. The range of the enemy was only six miles when he was first sighted, and storms of snow and sleet and patches of mist at times reduced visibility to one mile. Despite difficulties of visibility, H. M. S. Norfolk and Suffolk shadowed the enemy successfully throughout the night.

Meanwhile, other units of the Royal Navy were taking up dispositions at high speed with a view to intercepting the enemy and bringing him to action with our heavy forces.

Early in the morning of May 24, H. M. S. Hood (Capt. R. Kerr), wearing the flag of Vice-Admiral L. E. Holland, with H. M. S. Prince of Wales (Capt. J. C. Leach), in company made contact with the enemy. Action was immediately joined.

During the ensuring engagement, the Bismarck received damage and was at one time seen to be on fire.

H. M. S. Hood, as has already been announced, received a hit in the magazine and blew up.

H. M. S. Prince of Wales sustained slight damage.

Contact Maintained

The chase was continued on a southwesterly course with H. M. S. Norfolk and H. M. S. Suffolk shadowing the enemy and maintaining contact despite all his efforts to shake off pursuit.

It appeared at this time that the enemy's speed had been slightly reduced, and reconnaissance aircraft of the coastal command reported that she was leaving a wake of oil.

On the evening of May 24 H. M. S. Prince of Wales again made contact with the enemy and action was joined for a short time.

The German ships at once turned away to the westward and then swung round on to a southerly course with our forces still in pursuit.

Other of our naval forces were now approaching the enemy and, during the night, naval torpedo bombing aircraft from H. M. S. Victorious (Capt. H. C. Bovell), delivered a torpedo attack on the enemy from a considerable distance and one torpedo was seen to hit the Bismarck.

H. M. S. Norfolf, H. M. S. Suffolk, and H. M. S. Prince of Wales continued to shadow the enemy successfully until shortly after 3 a. m. on May 25.

Touch with the enemy was now lost in low visability. The enemy was then approximately 350 miles south-southeast of the southern point of Greenland.

Searching dispositions were at once taken up by other units of the Royal Navy. The main body of the Home Fleet, under the command of Admiral J. C. Tovey, with his flag flying in H. M. S. King George V (Capt. W. R. Patterson), was steaming at high speed in a south-westerly direction from northern waters.

Reinforcements Brought Up

Another force, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, with his flag flying in H. M. S. Renown, (Capt. R. R. McGrigor), was steaming northwestward at high speed from Gibraltar.

H. M. S. Rodney (F. H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton), H. M. S. Ramillies (Capt. A. D. Read), who were escorting convoys in the North Atlantic, proceeded to move in the direction of the enemy.

Extensive air searches were organized by the Coastal Command and by the Royal Canadian Air Force station in Newfoundland. It was not until about 10:30 a. m. on May 26 that the enemy was again located.

At that time the Bismarck was sighted by a Catalina aircraft of the Coastal Command, in position about 550 miles west of Land's End.

This aircraft (Catalina) was attacked and as a result, lost touch with the enemy battleship half an hour later, but at 11:15 a. m. the Bismarck was sighted by naval aircraft operating from H. M. S. Ark Royal (Capt. L. E. H. Maund).

Only the battleship Bismarck was seen and she was then steering an easterly course. At this time, H. M. S. King George V and H. M. S. Rodney were approaching the area, but were not sufficiently close to bring the enemy to action.

As soon as the Bismarck was sighted by the Ark Royal's aircraft, Admiral Sir James Somerville detached the Cruiser H. M. S. Sheffield (Capt. C. A. A. Larcom) to make contact with and shadow the Bismarck. During the afternoon, a striking force of naval aircraft was dispatched from H. M. S. Ark Royal to attack with torpedoes, but this proved unsuccessful.

Shortly after 5:30 p. m., H. M. S. Sheffeld made contact with the Bismarck and proceeded to shadow her. Within 20 minutes another striking force of naval aircraft was flown off by H. M. S. Ark Royal. This force attacked successfully and one torpedo was seen to hit the Bismarck amidships.

A second hit was obtained by torpedo on the starboard quarter of the German battleship.

It was subsequently reported that on being hit during this attack, the Bismarck made two complete circles and that her speed was again reduced. During the evening, some of our destroyers of the Tribal class under command of Capt. P. L. Vian, in H. M. S. Cossack, made contact soon after.

Between 1:20 a. m. and 1:50 a. m. May 27, the Bismarck was attacked with torpedoes by H. M. S. Zulu (Commander H. R. Graham), H. M. S. Maori (Commander H. T. Armstrong, and H. M. S. Cossack.

H. M. S. Cossack and H. M. S. Maori each hit with one torpedo.

After H. M. S. Maori's attack it was reported that there was a fire on the forecastle of the German battleship.

Pursued for 1,750 Miles

One hour after these attacks by our destroyers, it was reported that the Bismark appeared to be stopped. She was then about 400 miles due west of Brest and had been pursued by our forces for more than 1,750 miles.

It was subsequently reported that Bismark was again under way and had made good about eight miles in one hour and that she was still capable of heavy and accurate gunfire.

At daylight on May 27, another striking force of naval aircraft was dispatched from H. M. S. Ark Royal but this attack had to be canceled owing to low visibility. Shortly after daylight the Bismark engaged our destroyers by gunfire.

H. M. S. Norfolk was in action with Bismark almost immediately afterward, and very soon Bismark was being engaged by our heavy ships.

Details of this phase of the action have not yet been received. It is known, however, that H. M. S. Dorsetshire, (Capt. B. C. S. Martin) was ordered to sink the Bismark with torpedoes.

The Bismark sank at 11:01 this morning.

So far as is known at present, the only damage sustained by H. M. ships other than H. M. S. Hood is the slight damage to H. M. S. Prince of Wales already referred to.

Bismarck Sinking Parallels World War Battle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement today that the German battleship Bismarck has been sunk marks an epic contest of the sea that recalls the thrilling battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands during the early days of the World War.

Like the situation after the British defeat off the Coronel Islands, the sinking of the British battle cruiser Hood, prize of the fleet, by a single shell from the Bismarck, had heralded a new low in the British Navy's prestige.

The loss of the Hood presented a new grave threat to the all-important Atlantic shipping lanes. Had the Bismarck succeeded in slipping back through the British blockade as it had come out, this feat would have spelled a major naval defeat for Britain, and given the Germans another powerful propaganda weapon.

This threat to British naval prestige and to merchant shipping lanes duplicated the situation after Coronel. The same threat—a fleet of raiding German naval craft under Admiral von Spee—freed the British. An inferior British squadron, corresponding to the Hood, was sent out to meet it and was badly defeated. A far stronger fleet, such as that which must have sunk the Bismarck yesterday, then set out, tracked down the German naval uits, and virtually annihilated them.

Menace In Pacific

The German raiding fleet had set out into the Pacific at the outbreak of war and was sinking British merchant shipping in those areas, and setting up a serious threat to Australian and New Zealand troop convoys which were rounding Cape Horn in South America. At this stage of the World War these shipping lanes were as vital as the present Atlantic lanes which were threatened by the Bismarck.

Admiral von Spee's fleet consisted of the two armored cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the three light cruisers Dresden, Leipzig and Nürnberg. Britain delegated about 30 ships to hunt them down.

The British first challenged this fleet in the battle of Coronel, off the southern tip of South America, in which Rear Admiral Cradock and five rather old and inferior warships suffered a heavy defeat. The ships were the battleships Canopus, two armored cruisers, the Good Hope and the Monmouth, the light cruiser Glasgow, and an armed liner, the Otranto.

Defeat Spurred British

In the battle the Good Hope and the Monmouth were sunk. The others withdrew and back in London the news of the defeat gave impetus to a new effort to bring Admiral von Spee's fleet to account.

Two battle cruisers, the Inflexible and the Invincible, were borrowed from Admiral Jellicoe's Grand Fleet and, under the command of Admiral Frederick Sturdee, sailed for South America. A rendezvous was arranged at Montevideo where Admiral Sturdee met the remnants of Admiral Cradock's fleet, together with the Carnarvon, Cornwall, Kent, and Bristol.

This greatly superior British fleet then set out to hunt down Admiral von Spee, who by this time had taken it for granted that he had a choice raiding ground, virtually free from molestation.

Admiral von Spee lay right athwart the vital convoy route from the Antipodes just as the Bismarck and what units might be expected to have been with it lay athwart Britain's vital supply lines from the United States ports.

Von Spee's Downfall

Admiral Sturdee's new and enlarged fleet effectively disposed of Admiral von Spee's warships in the same dramatic fashion that the British Navy has now disposed of the Bismarck.

Admiral Sturdee's ships were coaling at the Falkland Islands when Admiral von Spee sighted a few of the smaller units, unaware of the presence of the others. He drew in close, too late to withdraw when he saw the bulk of the fleet also nearby. He was pursued and the Gneisenau, the Scharnhorst Nürnberg and Leipzig were sent to the bottom.

Britain would have suffered a major naval defeat if Admiral von Spee's fleet had gone unchallenged. It would have suffered a major naval defeat if the Bismarck had succeeded in slipping back through the British blockade to Germany after sinking the Hood. In both cases these potential defeats—by quick and decisive naval action—were turned into resounding victories.

Crete

Continued from Page 1

on the Germans since the airborne Nazi invasion started a week ago today.

Nazi Losses 18,000

[In Cairo, Egypt, Greek sources said the Germans thus far have lost at least 18,000 troops in the attempt to take Crete. This figure includes 5,000 believed to have been lost at sea while trying to invade the island by boats.]

Prime Minister Churchill said that "the fighting has been most bitter and severe and enemy losses up to the present have been much heavy than ours."

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N. Y. State Has Vacation Appeal

Easily accessible mountain and farm areas offer solitude and quiet to summer traveler.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Upstate New York, with its rural charm, has a special appeal to the traveler this summer. With a world moving at top speed vacationists this summer are deliberately seeking out quiet, peaceful regions where they may spend their holidays. Upstate New York offers the type of solitude and quiet which hundreds of vacationists seek.

Old mellow farms, sheltered by huge shade trees; rambling inns and comfortable lake-front hotels; and rural roads that lead to secluded dells cooled by a waterfall; are scattered throughout the picturesque region which include such notable resorts as Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Plattsburg, and the Adirondacks.

Easily accessible by the regular service of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad these areas are expected to experience a new travel boom this year. Many travelers will make stops at these resorts en route to Canada. Through day and night trains from New York, such as the Laurentian and the Montreal Limited make such vacations possible with stop-offs permissable anywhere along the route.

Kungsholm Cruises

A series of a dozen cruises to the West Indies and South America during the summer and fall have been announced by the Swedish American Line. On Thursday the Kungsholm will make an 11-day cruise to Haiti, Havana, and Nassau. This will be followed by four similar trips, with the same itinerary on June 14, July 26, Aug. 23, and Sept. 20. On her cruises of 12½ days the Kungsholm will call at Haiti, Panama Canal, San Blas Islands and Havana, leaving New York on June 27, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 3, and Nov. 18. There also will be a 10-day cruise sailing Oct. 17 for Haiti and Jamaica.

Guadalajara Highway

The Nogales-Guadalajara section of the International Highway, which now is under construction in Mexico, is progressing steadily despite the many deep ravines which must be bridged. Guadalajara is the second largest city in Mexico, and is noted for its delightful garden, attractive homes, tiled walks, country clubs, shady parks, and many athletic fields. The new highway, when completed, will make Guadalajara easily accessible by motor. The city already is connected with Mexico City by an excellent paved highway, which is being extended to the south to join with the highway to Guatemala.

Great Lakes Byway

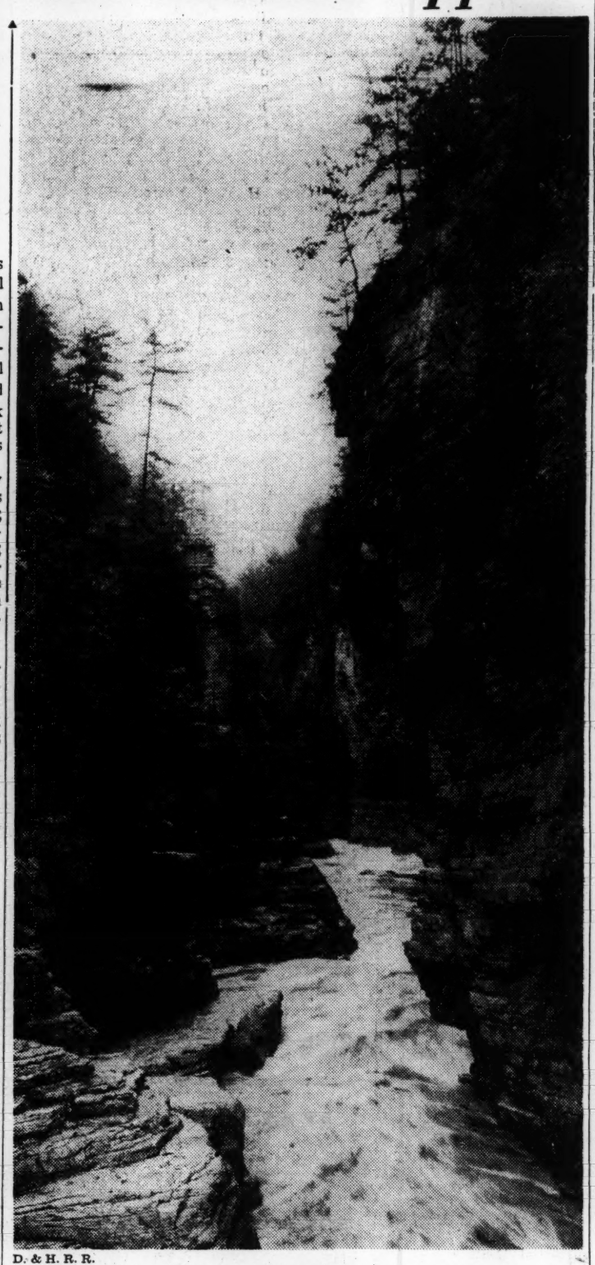
Travelers on transcontinental rail trips in Canada can make a pleasant break in the journey by taking a Great Lakes cruise. Thousands of travelers take advantage of these cruises annually. Since 1912 the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes fleet has operated popular voyages between Port McNicoll, Ont., and Fort William and its twin city Port Arthur, via Saulte St. Marie. There also is an alternate cruise between Owen Sound, Ont., and the twin cities through the North Channel of Manitoulin Island, made by the S. S. Manitoba. The voyage between terminals is 550 miles, and at times the ship is completely out of sight of land. Both the steamers Assiniboia and the Keewatin in this service have been remodelled throughout, and a spacious dancing salon added to each ship.

Holidays at Sea

The Grace Line, in announcing two special 12-day cruises to the Caribbean and a 38-day cruise to the West Coast of South America, have arranged sailing dates on the eves of Memorial Day and Fourth of July in order that passengers may celebrate these holidays aboard ship. Leaving New York Thursday evening the Santa Paula cruise will include Bermuda, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello in Venezuela. A similar cruise on the Santa Rosa over Independence Day will leave New York Thursday, July 3, returning July 16. A third holiday cruise will be offered on the Santa Lucia, also leaving July 3. This ship will call at the Panama Canal, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Bolivia, and Chile. In connection with the Santa Lucia sailing, 24-day all expense cruises to the Land of the Incas in Peru are also offered.

Travel Notes

Pan American Airways announces new series of Flying Clipper Circle Tours to Central America, Yucatan and Mexico . . . Nova Scotia's annual Apple Blossom Festival will be held from June 6 to 9 . . . "Your New England," an attractive booklet describing the scenic virtues of New England, has 52 pages covering yachting, swimming, riding, mountain climbing, hiking, and music festivals . . . Three hundred young palm trees are being planted along the streets in Phoenix, Arizona . . . Pennsylvania's Interstate Laurel Festival begins at Wellsboro on June 20 . . . Walsenburg, Colo., will hold its "Black Diamond Jubilee," a typically western event which features a three day rodeo, on June 12, 13, and 14 . . . The annual lily show of the Garden Club of Virginia will be held at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, June 12 and 13.



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Ausable Chasm

One of the scenic wonders in Upper New York State that has attracted many tourists to the area.

Army, Navy Contracts At Highest Peak

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Army and Navy contracts last week reached a new peak for the year as orders for heavy bombers boosted the total to $405,600,472.

The preceding week's total was $171,202,332.

Army contracts amounted to $371,821,883 and those of the Navy $33,778,589.

Two Army bomber contracts accounted for $322,490,000 of the total. A $163,640,000 contract was awarded the Consolidated Aircraft Company of San Diego, Calif., for four-motored, long-range planes to be assembled at Fort Worth, Texas. A $158,850,000 order for similar craft went to the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica, Calif. The planes will be assembled at Tulso, Okla.

The Ford Motor Company will be the principal subcontractor in supplying parts to be assembled at the two Southwest plants which are now under construction.

Officials did not disclose how many bombers were involved in the contracts nor when deliveries would begin. However, Ford will make the parts at a factory at Ypsilanti, Mich., which is now being built and both of the assembly plants are far from completion. Among the week's contract was one for $2,488,200 worth of structural steel to be used in building the Tulsa plant.

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, declined recently to estimate when either the Tulsa or Fort Worth plants would be ready to start operations although he said their construction was behind that of a similar establishment at Omaha, Neb., which he expected to be completed next December or January.

Other aircraft and ordnance contracts made up the bulk of the remainder of the Army orders.

Among them were orders for airplane engines and parts, one of $5,241,746 going to the Continental Motors Corporation, Musekegon, Mich., and another of $4,365,698 to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Large ordnance purchases included nearly $2,000,000 worth of fuses and nearly $5,000,000 worth of bombs.

In addition to its contracts, the Army projected plans for prospective expenditure of more than $200,000,000 on new camps. Contracts were awarded for architectural and engineering work for advanced plans for the camps, but the Army emphasized that Congress has not authorized funds for their construction. The advance planning was described as simply a preparatory measure in event further expansion of the Army should be found necessary.

The camps would cost approximately $23,000,000 each and would be located at Blackstone, Va.; Columbus, Ind.; Augusta, Ga.; Cookson Hills, Okla.; Neosho, Mo.; Fort Smith, Ark; Santa Maria Lompoc, Calif.; Eugene, Ore.; and Medford, Ore.

The Navy's principal orders were for ordnance. Orders totaling $6,022,311 were placed for projectiles and armor.

A $9,185,990 contract for undisclosed types of ordnance equipment went to the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, and another for $5,651,605 to the Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

Huge New Transports to Give Wings to Army

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

At the Second Annual New England Aviation Conference, just concluded in Boston, Grover Leoning, aeronautical designer, made the outstanding suggestion of the two-day session with a proposal that the Army of the United States be "aviationized." By that Mr. Loening meant that the Army should adopt the fastest means of transportation available to participate in the rapid movement that characterizes modern warfare.

Whether Mr. Loening knew it or not is entirely incidental but on the very day that he proposed this an airplane that could give wings to the United States Army was announced. This was a commercial transport plane jointly developed by Howard Hughes, Jack Frye, and the Lockheed Company, which has both the speed and the load-carrying features which would undoubtedly be required by the Army should it consider Mr. Loening's proposal. The fact that the Government had approved production of three such commercial planes was indication, indeed, of its potential usefulness as a troop transport.

Only recently it was estimated that the present fleet of about 300 transport planes owned by all the American air transport companies, if commandeered by the Government for troop transport, would be able to move about 9,000 men from coast to coast in about 15 hours. This figure corresponds roughly to a light Army division.

The new Lockheed plane, which has been tentatively called the "Constellation," completely outstrips these figures, for, according to Mr. Frye, President of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., who made the announcement, a fleet of 40 of these ships, which is what TWA has ordered, could move 4,000 fully equipped soldiers across the country in eight and one half hours. In two trips this suppositious fleet of 40 planes could very nearly duplicate the army it would take the entire current fleet of air transports to move.

Mr. Frye also pointed out that from a national defense standpoint a fleet of 40 of these planes could transport 16,000 troops to Alaska in 36 hours, 12,000 men to the Canal Zone in 36 hours, 7,500 troops to Hawaii in 48 hours, or could fly a round trip between Boston and Bristol, England, in 24 hours. Again, this fleet could evacuate a city the size of Brownsville, Texas, in a day, he said, carrying 10,000-000 pounds of cargo from the United States to the Canal Zone in 48 hours, or flying a single trip, could transport troops and supplies from the United States to any capital in the western hemisphere in 16½ hours flying time.

As a commercial transport the "Constellation," the largest commercial land plane yet projected, will carry 64 passengers. It has been under secret development for the last two years by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Frye and the Lockheed factory. In addition to the TWA order of 40, Pan American Airways has also placed an order for an equal number. The first ship is scheduled to roll off the line next spring.

Some of the features of the plane, which Mr. Frye said would insure the United States "virtual domination of the air from a commercial standpoint for several years to come," are as follows:

Four 2,500-horsepower Wright engines, double-row, 18-cylinder "Cyclones" of the most powerful category yet used on any American-built aircraft.

A capacity of 64 passengers, including a crew of seven, or a capacity of a cargo plane of over 16 tons net load.

A top speed of 350 miles an hour, or 100 miles an hour faster than any other transport plane, including TWA's Boeing Stratoliners. At 47½ per cent of power the ship will cruise at 283 miles an hour, bringing Los Angeles within eight and one half hours of New York

A range of over 4,000 miles.

Supercharged cabin and engines permitting operations up to 30,000 feet with low altitude comfort. In order that the new plane may climb more quickly to its service altitude the superchargers will start functioning immediately upon takeoff and will provide sea level air pressure for passengers up to above 10,000 feet. The "ceiling" of the new planes will be 30,000 feet as compared with the 20,000 "top" of the present Stratoliners.

'Call to Prayer' Over Week End Issued by Aid to Democracies Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—A "Call to Prayer" issued by the Inter-Faith Committee for Aid to the Democracies appeals to men and women of all religions to join in prayer over this week end, not "as a substitute for the efforts which we all must make in order to assure the return of peace and freedom," but to "ask God to guide our acts."

The "most sacred precepts and principles of every religion are challenged," declares the committee. "Freedom is lost to millions, and a condition worse than chattel slavery has become the common lot of whole nations and their people. Pity and charity are lost in a world ruled by cruelty and hate.

"The hour of decision is upon us here in America. The sufferings and sorrows of others, by the imperative of our hope in God and belief in democracy, become our own burdens of heart and mind.

"We are not utterly downcast nor do we despair of the future. Truth and righteousness will ultimately prevail over brutal and ruthless force."

Vienna Gets Back Armor From Paris

PARIS (AP)—Armor breastplates and finely carved helmets which Napoleon took from Vienna and from Ambras Castle in Tyrol have been returned from Paris to Vienna.

Much of the collections represented finest selections of German armor design. Particularly prized was a splendidly decorated war costume of Francis II of France, a year after he had married Queen Mary Stuart of Scotland.

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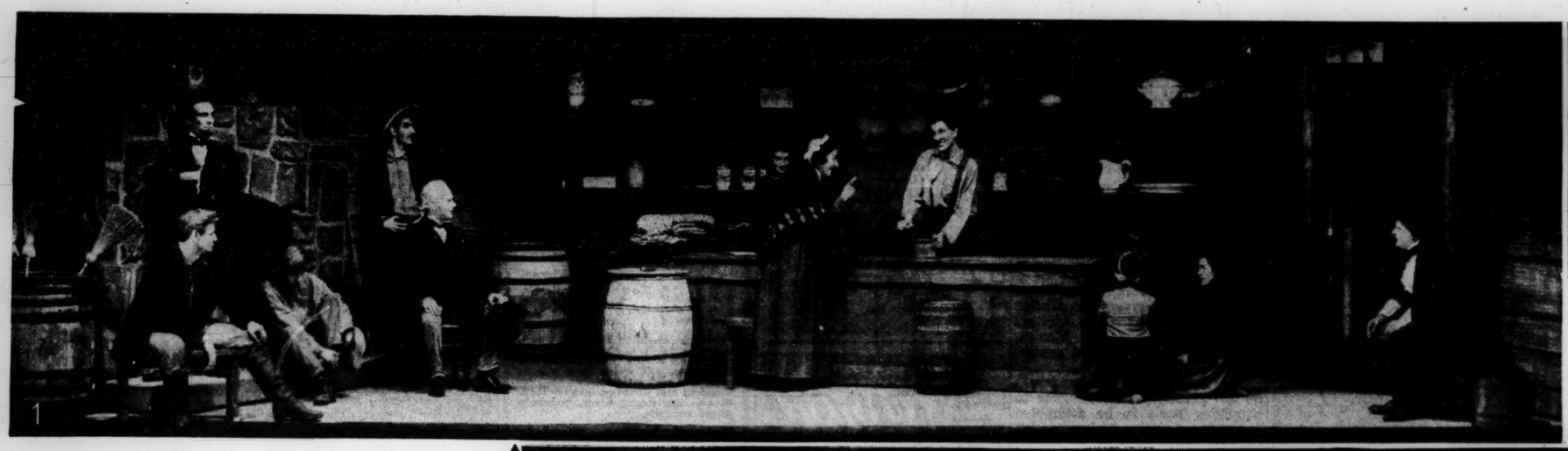

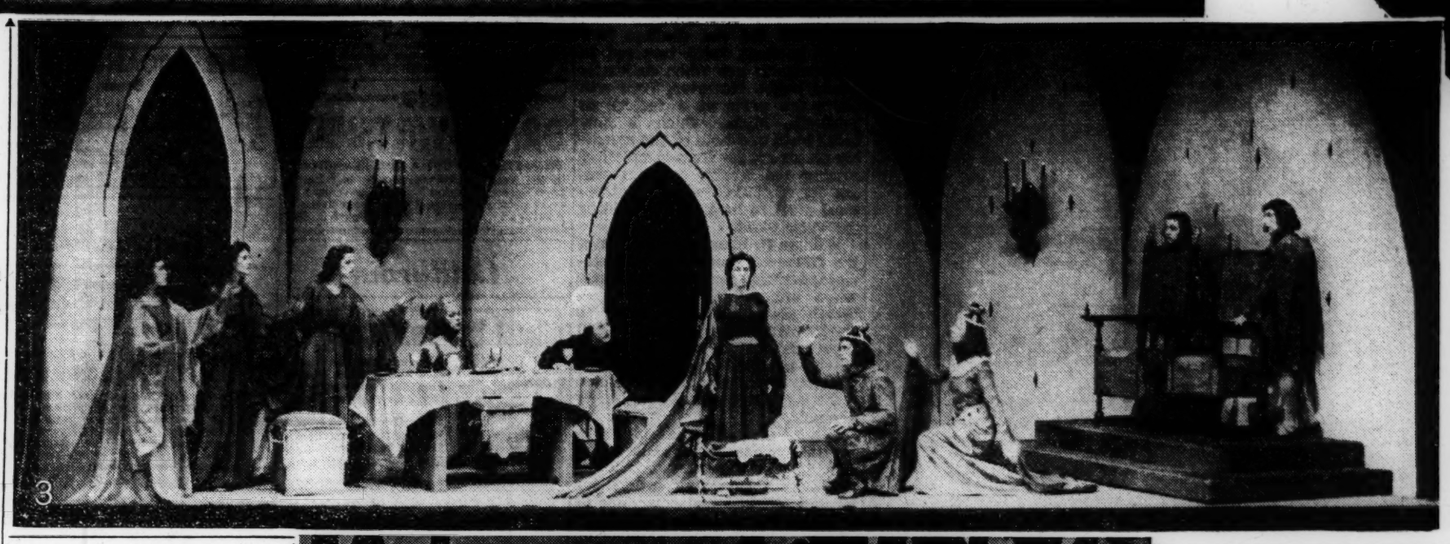

Kenneth Hellbron

1. Scene in the play "Abraham Lincoln, New Salem Days" at the Goodman children's theater (Art Institute), Chicago. Lincoln is grinding coffee for a New Salem customer. Ann Rutledge behind the counter. The crafty lawyer who tried to take the store for a debt stands in front of the fireplace, scornful of Lincoln's easy-going way of keeping store. New Salem friends look affectionately on. They had a habit of dropping into the store.

3. Scene from the "Sleeping Beauty." 4. And of course this is "Red Riding Hood." The wolf eavesdrops in an empty barrel while Red Riding Hood and her grandmother make up their secret passwords to outwit him.

2. Don Hammer as Aladdin, in "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp."

Where Plays of Quality Are Given for Children By Students of Theater

By Grace M. Miller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

Curly-headed small boys, pigtailed little girls, leaned forward expectantly as the footlights went on and the stage curtain rose slowly. The wolf! Red Riding Hood's wolf, with a red hair ribbon tied on one ear and a red apron 'round his waist! He hippity-hopped, standing on his hind legs, and sang in a treble voice to mimic Red Riding Hood.

The wolf's grandmother walked in from the edge of the forest—on all four legs as wolves should walk. The young wolf bragged to her—he could walk like a man, talk like a man, and he was going to fool Red Riding Hood's grandmother. He bragged, and bragged again. He was not an ordinary wolf. He was smart. And he had a plan.

The wolf's grandmother shook her head. It was wrong, she said, to pretend to be something you are not. He was a wolf; should act like a wolf. And he wasn't being smart. The woodcutter would catch him. But the young wolf wouldn't listen.

Lessons Unfold

Lessons unfolded before the theaterful of youngsters—like a beautifully colored story book brought to life. There were lessons of obedience, courage, "remembering not to forget"—but no preaching.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpenning, who adapts stories into plays, acted by grown-up actors in the Goodman children's theater here, does not believe in preaching. And she has a great respect and love for children. So much, that, as she one day earnestly remarked, she prays, when the curtain goes up on a first performance, "that there may be no falsity in the play."

She "presents situations," she explains, "that will do their own preaching—situations the children can appreciate from their own experience."

And they do. For instance, when Red Riding Hood gave her cape to the wolf, on his promise to tell her where to find yellow cowslips in the forest, a very little boy, sitting on his mother's lap in the audience, cried out: "Bad girl!" No one needed to tell him she was disobedient. He was following the play. Understood it. And the entire audience was quiet.

Mrs. Chorpenning mixes serious parts of her plays with delightful intervals of comedy that give youngsters a chance to laugh and move about in their seats. It rests the children, she explains. But the greatest triumph in a children's play is not when they are laughing and shouting the loudest, she declares. It's when they are still as statues, listening, or appreciating the beauty of a scene.

Quiet Moments

And children do appreciate beauty, though many people think they don't, Mrs. Chorpenning says. For example, in her play "Sleeping Beauty," there are quiet moments on the stage; with a setting of sheer loveliness. During such a scene she has watched children sit back in their seats with a big sigh—a sigh that spoke volumes of appreciation.

Red Riding Hood has plenty of comedy, and the youngsters figuratively go right over the footlights to join in with it. There were cries of: "Hi! foxy," when the wolf figured out how to get into the nightgown belonging to Red Riding Hood's grandmother; "Look out, Nicolas!" when the woodcutter and the wolf were chasing each other through the trees; and, "He's in there!"—when the wolf hid in Red Riding Hood's house.

Mrs. Chorpenning writes her children's plays so that grownups like them too. She wants no bored adults in her audience, she says, for just one would spoil it, and mothers necessarily have to accompany small children to a theater in a city. But not a grown-up is bored. They watch the stage with as keen delight as do the children.

"Years ago," says Mrs. Chorpenning, "I started watching adult values and overtones. The plays aren't fit for children if those overtones aren't there. Why should we waste a child's time just monkeying?"

One scene, packed with such values and overtones, showed the young wolf's grandmother high on a rock. She soliloquized:

"How foolish to pretend to be what he (the young wolf) is not, when he might be still and feel the sun on his back, and listen to the sounds in the forest, and smell all the scents in the world coming to him!"

The Grownups Loved It Too

The grownups loved it, and the very small children watched the movements of the grandmother wolf intently.

Of course the young wolf was outwitted by Red Riding Hood's grandmother. All ended happily, except that he was to be kept in a cage. But even then, he bragged. Strutting about, he cried: "I am to be waited on by man."

Following "Red Riding Hood," there was staged: "Abe Lincoln, New Salem Days"—a play Mrs. Chorpenning wrote for children from 10 to 14. It was an "experiment," she said, to see whether older children would be held by such a play—serious, historical and with but a thin thread of story. But she was ashamed of herself, she declared. Not only did older children crowd the theater — six - year - olds came. They watched the stage still as mice. Scenes were long, and small tots wiggled in their seats, but eyes never left the stage.

There was Abe Lincoln in his store at New Salem; there was the crafty lawyer who sought to take the store and Lincoln's loved white horse for a debt; "Honest Abe" refusing to use the store's money to buy a longed-for copy of Blackstone; Lincoln weighing rock candy in a balance, to show small Jane and Parthenia what "equal" means, "so plain we won't be all mixed up."

And They Approved

Finally, when the play ended with a buyer for the store, the New Salem people sending Lincoln to the Legislature, there was thundering applause from the audience of young people. An eight-year-old boy loudly asked his grandmother: "Is he Pres'dent al-r-e-a-dy?" And a six-year-old miss, brown eyes sparkling, leaned back in her seat and clapped with all her might.

"How did you like the play?" two boys were asked.

"Swell!" promptly replied the 14-year-old, while the younger boy grinned. "We come to a lot of these plays. I like the scenery too. You know, it isn't ordinary like."

And it isn't. Spencer Davies, the scene designer, and Miss Virginia Opsvig, designer of the costumes, see to that. Both say they try to picture what they themselves loved in storybooks as children. In Abraham Lincoln, the stage scene was a replica of the store where he clerked in New Salem, even to rolls of old-fashioned calico on the counter.

The Goodman Theater is part of the Art Institute of Chicago, and is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It gives Bachelor of Fine Arts and Master degrees. Students major in one of several subjects—acting, directing, a technical course, scene or costume designing. Then by means of "crew work," each student absorbs something of all the other subjects. An actor-in-the-making may run costumes through a washing machine, paint or build scenery, and the like. By the time he graduates, he has a well-rounded understanding of what goes into the making of a successful play.

First-year students act only in "bit" parts; second-year, in the children's theater and in a small studio theater; third-year, in the Goodman repertory theater. Then they go into radio, motion pictures, or on the legitimate stage, as actors, technical experts, costume and scene designers, teachers. One girl, unable to find an acting job, became an excellent salesgirl. Her success, she declared was due to the poise and beautiful diction she had acquired while learning how to be an actress. "Don't let anybody tell you," she said, "that such training isn't valuable, no matter what you later take up."

Through the Editor's Window

Telling the Truth to Ourselves

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Discovering the genius within you" seems to be the self-accepted mission of Hughes Mearns, Professor of Creative Education at New York University. Known for his help to educators in encouraging and keeping alive the creative spark in children, he has in recent years included adults in his efforts. Speaking in Boston at the annual banquet of the convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers last week Dr. Mearns declared that all that has been said about the creative abilities of children can now be said hopefully for adults. "Twenty years working with children and now a decade or more with adults have made abundantly clear that maturity may discover, too, its lost or hidden artistry," was the way he put it.

In borrowing, for the nonce, Stanwood Cobb's wonderful title which we quoted above, it is only fair to add that Dr. Mearns, wouldn't use "genius" in the familiar meaning of that word—just as Dr. Cobb did not. "Genius" here means more the creative or original awareness, the very reality of the individual, capable of ever-fresh powers, artistic achievement, proof of talent.

* * *

"So in our adult classes at New York University," Dr. Mearns told the P. T. A., "we say to the young men and women just beginning the experience of responsible maturity, 'You have untouched creative excellences.' To the middle-aged, geared every waking hour to the mechanism of living, 'You also are a creative personality,' and to the old we affirm, 'You, too, have unguessed hidden harmonies.'"

The adult's first reaction is swift withdrawal, he said, and quick insistence that he or she is "neither gifted nor talented." But we argue that away, he added, as "the great obstacle to the fullest self-development."

Perhaps you have read his books —"Creative Youth" a few years ago, then "Creative Power" and now more recently, "The Creative Adult," subtitled "Self-Education in the Art of Living." Doubleday Doran of New York publishes them at $3 each. They are well worth looking into.

* * *

This missionary for individual self-awakening maintains that underneath the restrained and conventional in each grown-up there still is alive the creative, artistic, or what-you-will, which has been suppressed.

To find it? In the midst of a gay, friendly group chatting aimlessly "you have a secret comment about each member," he says. You may never voice it but it is there. "Your secret comment," he told the P. T. A., "is the truest thing about you and the best; it is your creative self which will never lie to you. If you permit it, it will show you how to be honest and untroubled, wise and good; it is always ready to speak the truth, for that is the artist in you." Truth, he says, is the end and aim of art.

"Believe in this truth; seek that artist within you, your submerged, seldom expressed creative spirit," he urged. "Give it the exercise it must have if it is to grow in strength and power. All this is very simple; practice telling the truth to yourself."

* * *

Drawing, painting, reading beautifully, playing the piano, writing something honest and sincere and real—it all has to begin just here, for it won't flower any other way. Anyone who has taught little children knows that they are all naturally "creative." Is it because they have not yet been trained to try to "be somebody else"? Is it because they still "tell the truth" to themselves?

Perhaps Dr. Mearns has something here for us grown-ups to think about.

A Tuesday Column

Is College Worthwhile?

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Chairman:

I do want to tell you how very interested I am in the discussions round the Youth Round Table. I always look forward to them. The letters on the advantages of college education interested me particularly. I have always rather regretted the fact that I was not accorded a University education here in England. But I did have the privilege of attending an American State College for a few months, and also of enjoying American camp life in the summer, an experience which few English girls are able to have.

I think the great value of college or university is the opportunity to talk—to discuss and experiment with ideas and occupations. Membership of clubs and societies—dramatic, political, literary, musical—is a very important part of the final stage of one's education. It gives the boy or girl who takes advantage of all these opportunities a range of interest so wide that it cannot grow stale, but will continue to expand.

Of course not every college freshman sees his three or four years of college in this light. He may be already determined in his chosen interests and regard college as merely an extension of school; as a means of attaining the degree which will enable him to start life. I think it would enhance the value of college greatly if one could spend one or two years in the business or professional world in a humble capacity, first. Those with pre-determined interests would have a chance to test them, to discover others, and, or, to find a line of specialization. Those with no special interests would discover a desire for more knowledge in some direction. A little practical knowledge of the world would make for a more constructive use of the opportunities of a college education.

(Miss) V. J. D.

* * *

"All Service Ranks the Same . . ."

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

The question has been asked in this column, Is college worthwhile? I think it is. Regardless of the dilution that American education suffers when it is spread over large numbers, I think that a college education tends to stir the human mind to greater activity, and eventually this activity will be consummated in greater service to mankind. The schools frequently content themselves with the search for truth, but often have too little of it to build on and still maintain a wholesome outlook on life. Therefore I reiterate the suggestion that has been made many times (which is more forcefully presented in works than words—more in example than precept): our ever-present need is always greater spirituality and moral culture.

When the universities were first formed they were organized by the church in most cases; the church's influence in many cases has been sublimated and replaced by a nebulous rationalization or a vague philosophy that too frequently leaves the student without a standard and confused in regard to ultimate values.

One of my most important discoveries has been in regard to work: that whether I do "white collar" work or manual labor I can always be mentally active, find better ways to do things, learn to serve better, utilize new ideas, be happy, avoid monotony's rut, and to be thorough (and I've still much to learn along these lines!) The popular fallacy of classifying work as Desirable or Undesirable has led to pernicious class consciousness. In "Pippa Passes," Browning says: "All service ranks the same with God."

Concerning reading: I have found that books that read "hard" are much better than those that I can breeze through easily. In reading we have the opportunity to share the grandest ideas of humanity's greatest thinkers; until we in some degree approach their stature we do not grasp their words. We are judged by the company we keep. Why not converse directly with noble men and women in their writings, see beyond the printed word and gain an impetus to make our own lives better? I have "discovered" Thomas Carlyle and Robert Browning for myself in the past year and I feel very much enriched by their comradeship.

(Mr.) D. R.

A Tuesday Column

City-Bound Spring

Seeing that now the lilacs bloom,
I would go where there is more room
To breathe them in, and scheme my schemes
For lilacs and for lesser things,
Seeing that now the small bird sings
And that the sun is ripe for dreams.
I would find space—if such exist—
To make of my thoughts a proper list.

Marjory Smith, Class of '42, in Daedalian, Texas State College for Women

Electrical Engineers of the Near Future

Young fellows with a bent for electrical or mechanical engineering who do not feel they can go through a four-year college are well served these days by many first-rate private technical schools of upper grade offering shorter courses. These boys studying electronics at the Franklin Union Technical Institute in Boston are concerned here with the determination of thyratron characteristics. Eventually they may go into radio engineering work, either in private industry or in Government defense activities.

Increase of 39,452

There are now 236,162 students in American junior colleges, as compared with 107,807 in 1935 and 54,438 in 1929. The increase last year was 39,452, a jump from the 196,710 reported a year ago.

Community School for Adults

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

Although there are many adult schools throughout the United States sponsored by such institutions or agencies as school boards and the Work Projects Administration, Springfield is believed to be the first city to have an adult school conducted by a library.

It had its beginning a year ago after George W. Bunn, Jr., Chairman of the Library Board, disturbed by his belief that a great many persons once through school or college, quit growing intellectually, advocated the Library as an appropriate institution to establish opportunities for adults to study. Whether the increase is due to the new venture, the Library's circulation of books has increased about 15 per cent in the last year. Displays of books and reading lists are a part of the class programs Most classes are held at Springfield High School.

Although about half of the teachers are from the local high schools, about one-fourth are from six Illinois colleges and universities in a radius of 60 miles.

Last year, 88 per cent of the students were high school graduates, of whom 27 per cent were college graduates; and although the average age was 35, individuals ranged from 16 to 88 years, and represented 100 vocations.

"The various courses," according to the 30-page catalogue, are "designed to add to the richer functioning of the home, . . . for personal and vocational growth, . . . and to assist in finding some answers to the perplexing trends of the civic and social scene about us."

Finances are obtained in two ways: teachers' salaries come from nominal registration fees, while those of the Director and his assistant are paid by the Library Board.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 27, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Shopping For The June Bride

By Josephine Ripley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are two excuses for trousseau shopping. One, of course, is that you're a bride-to-be. The other is that you're a fashion reporter writing about the bride-to-be.

In either case, a girl carries in her hand an invisible master-key to every shop in the city. Stores with which she may have had only the most perfunctory, over-the-counter acquaintance, suddenly become as chummy as a member of the family.

Mysterious doors swing open, counters offer up their rarest luxuries. Silks and sheers, satins and laces are spilled in drifts of loveliness at her feet.

Wedding counselors, wise and attentive, buyers just in from fashion centers with the latest altitude record for high style, clerks with this filmy cloud of a negligee, that perfect dream of a gown, models in smart, going-away costumes with all those just-right accessories—all these circulate around her like maids-in-waiting about Her Majesty.

Expert Guidance Available

Anyway, that's what happens at Jay's. We know. It happened to us. And it can happen to anyone who seeks the expert guidance of Mrs. Gladyce Kean, wedding counselor and debutante advisor at this Boston store. Her enthusiasm over every item in the trousseau is matched only by the breathless excitement of the bride herself.

"There's never a moment that's monotonous," she confided as we seated ourself in her office. Gowns of lustrous satin, rich brocade, gossamer lace, and cool embroidered voile hung about the walls.

"Every bride is a new inspiration," Mrs. Kean enthused. Even the wistful, young thing who edges in timidly with the admission that she hasn't much to spend is welcomed with open arms into Mrs. Kean's generous bride-fold.

"I'm the happiest person in the world," the wedding counselor declared, "if I can help the young girl without much to spend. And it's easy to do with a summer trousseau."

Not a Theatrical Display

Mrs. Kean's early experience in the theater and with costuming has given her a trained eye for artistic effect. "But a wedding," she said earnestly, "is not in any sense a theatrical display. It's a pageant, to be sure, but it should be neither theatrical nor dramatic. All of the reverence that is associated with the church should also hallow the wedding, and every detail should be brought into keeping with that feeling."

Mrs. Kean admits that one of her first ticklish problems is to bring the bride's ecstatic ideas about the color scheme down to the realities of the situation. Oftentimes her plans may not harmonize at all with the fittings of the church which she has selected for the ceremony. Certain colors, too, are at a disadvantage under artificial light.

As a matter of fact, the counselor confessed that the loveliest wedding party in the whole world from her point of view is the one that is all white! The color accent, she believes, is much more effective when brought out in the flowers.

Far from taking the spotlight from the bride, Mrs. Kean assured us, the white wedding party only serves to enhance her loveliness—to frame it in its most appropriate setting. To prove this she selected a crisp, gay-ninety, point d'esprit gown—ordered right from a dream! Nothing but white, we were positive, could possibly be associated with it.

Yards of ruffled pleating bordered the wide bertha collar. More yards of the same flounced the apron-bustle effect on the skirt, which billowed with fullness and drifted smoothly into an enormous train.

For a crowning glory, she brought forth with tender fingers the veil, with its wreath of tulle flowers, and a train as long as a summer's day. Slippers, of course, should be of white satin—toeless only if the bride insists. Mrs. Kean admits to being a bit old-fashioned in this respect.

As for negligees, there was a quick telephone call to another department, and in a moment a heavenly blue chiffon, embroidered in seed pearls, came floating in on the arm of a clerk. There was a nightgown to match.

So many brides are going to the tropics to live these days that Mrs. Kean says she has to make her negligee and hostess gown suggestions with this in mind. But she has just the things. They're the new batistes and handkerchief linens. The vivacious wedding consultant escorted us upstairs.

"We used to associate cottons with Hoover aprons," she laughed. "Now they are as fascinating as satins." And they were. Net-trimmed nightgowns and slips of sheer batiste, summer dinner dresses of dotted swiss, cotton "brunch coats" of blue or red pin stripe, trimmed with tiny rickrack braid and zipped ever so quickly up the front.

"A bride must always be attractive," we were reminded, "and it's so simple to slip into one of these lovely zip-ups for supper at home on days when the maid is out."

Going-Away Costume

Assembling the going-away costume was more fun than we'd had since Christmas. We found a print ensemble that had everything—a flower print on a rose background, soft greens predominating. The skirt was one of those new pleated affairs. The topcoat, in linen weave with huge patch pockets, was of plain rose.

We topped it fittingly with a large-brimmed, off-the-face hat of rose sheer, stitched in brown tones, with a saucy bow of luggage tan. And we fairly pounced on a snakeskin purse. It was just the thing, with gloves that had a matching strip of the same. Shoes of snakeskin, too, and an orchid corsage. The most perfect assembly job we'd seen in many a honeymoon!

Speaking of the honeymoon, the rest of the trousseau, of course, we built around that. And since we weren't going on any at all, we let our imagination roam in all directions. First, we thought of the city, just in case we might have to make a stop en route somewhere.

Black Is the Thing

"Black," we were informed with definite finality, "is the thing—a dress-uppy dress, short, with low neck, short sleeves, rather full skirt, to be worn with a black hat, black shoes—and," of all things, "black stockings!" Sheer, black stockings.

That was that. When we eventually recovered sufficiently from the stocking shock to open our eyes, we found ourselves gazing into what seemed to be a tropical sea. There were pink shells, languid blue fishes, and wiggly tendrils of green—all printed on a Tina Leser organdy evening gown, with a huge organdy lei ruffle around the low neckline.

Exotic, tropical flowers danced before us next. They were splashed on the dark green background of a new cotton fabric—palaka cloth—woven by the natives in Hawaii. We fingered the many-gored skirt of this unusual gown, with its separate halter top, and exclaimed over how beautifully it would pack.

Out of these many months of scrambling for fashion predominance, California, it seems, has emerged as the style center for sports things. Play suits, slack suits, gardening togs. They are bright as the special sun which shines down on California, gay as a wave of the Pacific, and hilariously funny!

Gay Garden Togs

Our bride, we agreed firmly, simply must have a garden. We could picture her slightly wind-tossed blonde bob above those brown overalls, with the detachable brown, yellow, and rust apron which was full of pockets to hold all the tools and gadgets we could imagine. She'd adore the fat, stuffed green worms appliquéd on in just the most effective spots. We did.

We picked out a marine blue demin play suit, too. It had more of those padded, appliquéd things—a butterfly this time, with its wings flapping gaily on the wrap-around skirt. There were big patch pockets lined with salmon pink.

Harlequin-shaped sun glasses were "musts" on our bride's list, and a pair of those comfy creepers, with the "walk on air" sponge soles for the beach.

From the jewelry counter downstairs we picked up our accessories—a compact studded with tinted shells, some of those absurd novelty things for the coat lapel, huge clips and pins.

Smart Gloves From Mexico

For gloves, we ran across the smartest things from Mexico—kids with hand-crocheted fourchettes in contrasting silk, and suedes in three tones. Any three tones we wished, as a matter of fact. They could be made up to order. For sport, there were long fishnets, ridiculously betrimmed with bits of sponge and cork.

Coming back from our exhilarating trousseau tour, we found several persistent question marks still decorating our notebook.

"Shoes?" we queried. Lots and lots of them, of course, if the bride can afford them, Mrs. Kean advised. But if not, that problem is easily solved, for one or two pairs of evening slippers can be made to dance a long way. One of a kind for sport, walking, and afternoon wear, Mrs. Kean thought, would get her by very nicely.

Still thinking of the small-budget bride, we found that Mrs. Kean had lots of practical little ways of getting around that limitation without difficulty.

"It's great fun," she insisted, "to choose one piece of apparel and tie it in with other things, so that before you're through you have three or four changes in one. That's what a wedding consultant is for. Why should a bride run around trying on one thing here and another there without ever being sure they'll match, when she can have everything brought to her and try them all on at the same time?"

"Just a word about flowers, if it comes within your province," we begged.

For our point d'esprit, gay-ninety wedding gown, Mrs. Kean recommended white iris and baby's breath. She urged, too, that the florist be instructed to make them up according to specifications, and not try to overload a tiny bride or bridesmaid with a bouncing bouquet almost as big as she.

Flowers should tie in with the fabrics and with the gowns, she pointed out.

Solari

1—The bride's going-away costume consists of a bright print dress and a rose-colored topcoat, lined with the print. The wide-brimmed, off-the-face hat of rose sheer is stitched in brown tones, and has a perky bow of luggage tan at one side. The bag and shoes are of snakeskin, and the gloves also have a strip of snakeskin of the same shade.

2—An orchid corsage for many occasions, and a taffy-colored purse, soft and light as a feather. The tiny bottle of perfume slips into an equally small gold brocade case, and both slip neatly into the larger bag. The gloves are taffy colored, too, with darker stitching for accent. Matching necklace, bracelet, and earrings are made of large, glossy white beads, separated by bright green leaves of glass, and may be worn with many a summer outfit.

3—A gay-ninety gown as interpreted in 1941 in point d'esprit, with deep pleated ruffle on the bertha collar and around the apron-bustle. An enormously long veil floats from the wreath of tulle flowers that has its emphasis at the back of the head rather than at the top, as in the case of the more familiar tiara. The bouquet of white iris and baby's breath is by Traynor Flowers. The trousseau is from Jay's.

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics, public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. So, today, we initiate our humorous feature—"On the Soapbox." Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

How About a Law to Limit Phone Calls!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mason City, Iowa

Isn't it silly the way some women hang on the telephone? Why, I've tried some lines for nearly an hour before I could get them. I can't for the life of me see how they can find so much to talk about. And how do they get anything else done?

It always reminds me of Jen Abel. You've heard about her, surely. You haven't? Well, she's Wilson Abel's wife, the clothier, you know. Smart young fellow. Doing well.

Well, one day he had to get his house in a hurry. Something really urgent. He called and called, but the line was always busy. Then he turned the job over to his office girl. No luck, so Wils took over again, getting pretty hot under the collar, for there were customers in the store and he was busy.

Meanwhile, Jen, still on the telephone, was just drawing another breath to start out on a different tack when she saw a Western Union boy coming up the walk. She excused herself for a moment, telling her friend she'd be right back, and went to the door.

The telegram was addressed to her. She opened it on the way back to the phone, stared at it blankly, then picked up the receiver again and said, "Bea? Why, it's a telegram from Wils. I didn't know he was going out of town. He didn't mention it at breakfast. Oh, but . . . . How queer . . . . Why, he's right here . . . . He says . . . . Why, he says to get off the phone! He wants to talk to me. . . . . Now how'd he know we were talking . . . .?"

I thought everyone in town had heard that one. Jen's a good sport, though. She's often told it on herself.

You know, I think there ought to be an automatic limit to phone calls. A buzz in the ear, say, after five minutes of conversation. Two buzzes after eight minutes, and a constant buzz after ten. It would be so annoying that people would just have to hang up. Of course they could start all over again in a minute or so, but even that one minute might give someone else a chance to . . . . hello . . . . hello . . . . operator . . . . OPERATOR! . . . Why, the very idea. . . . . She's cut me off. . . . .

Tallulah Lou

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid for all material printed. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Deputy Director of OPM Urges American Women to Arouse This Country in Time

By Dorothea J. Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

William Batt, Deputy Director of the Production Division of OPM, the United States' defense agency, hopes that American women will "get tough" in a hurry!

If they do, he feels they can play a major part in snapping the country out of its present inertia, which so gravely endangers our national defense program.

"By tough, I mean," he explains, "the toughness of strength and sacrifice; the toughness of yesterday's pioneers who won a country; the toughness of people of today, ready to keep that country—preserve its spiritual and ethical frontiers as well as their own physical beings and possessions." To such women Director Batt believes we could say, quite simply:

"You're asleep. The alarm's ringing but you won't listen. You fret and fuss, twist and turn. You're not sleeping very well; but you don't want to wake up. Well, you must. You must listen to that alarm now—or you may not have another chance.

Must Face Hardships Ahead

"A year ago, the startling developments leading to the tragedies of France, Belgium, Holland and the others aroused both the people and the government of the United States to the sudden realization that a weak nation today is a conquered nation tomorrow. We began a defense program. Today, that program is going ahead. But too many of the people have gone back to bed. The loud noise that wakened us a year ago has subsided; and our people have dozed off again.

"We can't defend ourselves by dreaming. You can't do a Rip Van Winkle and sleep right through the emergency. You've got to get up out of bed and face it. The cost of living is going to rise. You must expect that; but Mr. Henderson's division will do everything it can to see that it doesn't get out of hand. There will be things you must do without because you won't be able to afford them; there will be others that you must do without because there won't be enough of them to go around. Your taxes will go up. These things are necessary. All these changes in our normal living, these dislocations of routine, are your share of national defense. The thing to be hoped is that your sacrifices remain minor rather than become major. If you face them cheerfully and willingly, the job can be done. If you don't. . . ."

Women Can Do It

"Why do you put it up to the women, Mr. Batt?"

"I don't, really. Of course, it is up to everyone, men and women alike. But women experience the first inconveniences in any emergency. It is the housewife who will have to get along with the old refrigerator, do without aluminum pots and pans, ride in a four-year-old automobile, and try to make the family budget balance in spite of the extra stretch due to the increased taxes. If a shortage of fuel oil comes because we are sending so much of our gasoline to England for the R. A. F., it is the women who will have to shovel coal and take out the ashes. Women always have to make the sacrifices and bear the first brunt. Fortunately—they do it better than men.

"When a husband loses his job, the wife usually 'takes it' with her chin up. And so, still unlicked, he can go out day after day, pounding pavements, hunting for work, knowing someone thinks he's worth a job.

"No matter what family emergency may occur, mother usually takes hold with a calmness she is probably very far from feeling, and quickly puts things to rights, permitting the efficient functioning of the household."

This capacity for taking the bad with the good, without breaking stride, is needed more today than at any time in our recent history, Mr. Batt believes.

"We are up against an opponent," he warns, "who has scrapped everything in favor of defense. Because we are the greatest industrial nation in the world, we have assumed that we can out-produce all Europe in our spare time—merely by devoting an hour a day to defense. Well, that's about as sensible as training for a prize fight by lolling on a comfortable couch and eating ice-cream sodas. Much more pleasant, no doubt, than five miles of hard road-work in the sun, but not as toughening for the muscles. In Nazi Germany they have gone hungry; they have worked long hours; they have given everything personal to the state. I am not endorsing that course, but when one's opponent makes such a full-time effort, it is not logical or healthy to feel that he can be met and bested with any half-hearted part-time preparation.

Democracy Demands Sacrifices

"Our whole philosophy has been to build a society based on all the comforts that our democracy, with its numerous resources, can provide. We have gone in for greater luxuries, greater comforts, and more of the necessities than any other nation on the face of the earth. We have tried to save our women from hard, grinding toil and they in turn have tried to save their children from it. Now we have run into conflict with part of the world that does not hold with that philosophy. We can best save this ideal for ourselves, and prove its worth, by relinquishing some of its comforts for a little while in order to preserve other and greater values of our freedom.

"We must stop our grumbling over the approach of taxes, our fear and distress because husbands, sons and brothers are called into army or navy, our panic at uncertainty, our fretting about inconveniences. We must understand our job and get at it."

"A woman's job at the moment is—what, Mr. Batt?"

"To be awake to the seriousness of the situation; to keep up with its changes; to accept necessary sacrifices; and to be ever-ready for further demands upon her time and strength and possessions. To get along with the old which can't be replaced; to try the new when substitutes are offered; to accept some simplification and standardization of everyday materials.

"Probably above all else—to ask herself only one question on any issue, 'Does it help or hinder our efforts toward building more war equipment than the aggressors can build?' That's the only really pertinent question today."

Encourage Your Husband's Cooking Experiments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like the proverbial Englishman in his home, some housewives may consider the kitchen their castle. But from experience I say that if one's husband evinces interest or talent in the inner workings of a kitchen, happy indeed is the wife of such a partner. Ever since our home was established, the meal planning and entertainment have been matters of mutual interest, and the result has been variety and fun, never dull monotony. We discuss new recipes with almost as much zest as we do subjects of a cultural nature. And I have come to recognize a certain inventive glint in my husband's eyes! "Now how do you suppose it would be to . . .? These are the words that always warn me when he is about to disclose some hitherto untried inspiration.

Even when untoward eventualities are likely to result, these masculine experiments ought to be encouraged, for a husband's culinary forays are apt to enhance his usefulness as an aid on special occasions. There was the incident of the pancakes, for instance, with its important sequel—the evolution of a delicious new dish.

As a consequence of this incident, my husband has worked out a rule with regard to marshmallows which he considers fixed: Never use them in pancakes. But that is not his final word on marshmallows. Although the very mention of this confection recalls to both of us the delicate moment when I discovered why the pancakes were sticking so obstinately to the griddle, we have since found that marshmallows have no end of more successful uses.

My husband's attempt to inject novelty into the pancakes proved too costly, it is true. The double boiler was burned, the pancakes had an adhesive quality that spoiled the griddle temporarily, and the experience left the inventor with a most sheepish expression. But he redeemed himself months after by coming home from a business luncheon with a very clever recipe.

Bring to a boil 1½ cups of orange juice, my husband gleefully instructed me, and just as much water as is needed to clean the orange squeezer (about two tablespoons). Add to this a pound package of marshmallows and melt. Then, when the mixture is chilled, he promised there would be a congealed dessert of indescribable charm. And he was entirely right. The warning which I must share, however, has to do with not putting too much water in the mixture.

The first time I tried the new recipe, I used equal portions of orange juice and water. Solidity never occurred. My husband suggested more marshmallows, but they availed me almost nothing. We ate some of the concoction as a fruit cocktail, and it was delicious, but for the rest we were just about to call ourselves a failure when we had an unexpected caller. My husband asked for some of my cookies, and when I served them, they were accompanied by a hot drink, distinctly orange in color and flavored by marshmallows. My husband laughed softly under his breath and was heard to murmur, greatly to the puzzlement of the guest, "Some like it hot, some like it cold."

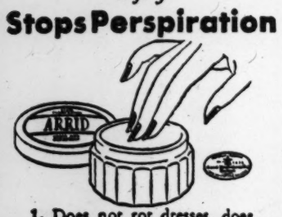
Friends of ours had given me the hint, sans marshmallows, by telling me their favorite breakfast drink in winter was hot orange juice. It is delicious, especially when flavored with a bit of cinnamon or ginger. And we find the sweetening addition of a few melted marshmallows quite to our taste.

Another use for marshmallows has to do with dessert again. The dish might well be called, as aptly descriptive, Pineapple Supreme. A small can of condensed milk, chilled, and whipped to thrice its original quantity, is the base. Heat almost to the boiling point a small can of crushed pineapple into which fourteen marshmallows have been cut. When this mixture cools, fold it into the whipped cream. As a tray dessert for an electric refrigerator, Pineapple Supreme is invariably smooth, simple to make, and most delicious. Other fruits could be used, but the pineapple completely disguises the condensed milk's peculiar flavor.

It is entirely possible, of course, that some enterprising husband will one day find a use for marshmallows in pancakes, but if he shows enterprising tendencies in this questionable direction, I would suggest that you turn his thoughts to the making of chilled desserts. There is the encouraging possibility that they can always be heated up and served as drinks!

Eloise Patillo Hendrick

New Cream Deodorant *safely* Stops Perspiration



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HERMAN BASCH & CO., INC.

Heavy-Hitting St. Louis Club Upsets Opponents—Spencer Leads Qualifiers

Cardinals Offensively Dangerous at All Times

By the Associated Press

The only club in the National League that packs dynamite at the plate is that swashbuckling crew bossed by Billy Southworth in St. Louis. Others set off big firecrackers sometimes, but the league leaders really have the boom-boom that means heavy blasting. The Cardinals are young and fast, make lots of mistakes and occasionally beat themselves. However, they have had more "big innings" this spring than any other team in the senior circuit and they are dangerous right up to the final out in every game.

They proved it again yesterday by chopping down the Chicago Cubs, 12-11, with two home runs in the eleventh inning.

Early Lead

The Cards took a 9-0 lead in the first three innings, scoring seven times in the third, but came apart in the next stanza to let the Cubs get six runs and eventually take the lead, 10-9, in the seventh. In the last of the ninth Don Padgett doubled home the tying run. In the 11th Bill Nicholson homered to put the Cubs ahead again, but Jimmy Brown, who had doubled with the bases loaded in the third, hit a home run to tie the score and Padgett followed immediately with another round-tripper. This was the Cards' seventh straight victory.

The Brooklyn Dodgers were presented with a 6-4 triumph by the humble Phillies when center fielder Joe Marty dropped a fly with the bases loaded in the fifth and shortstop Bob Bragan made a wild relay on the same play. The combination of errors allowed three scores.

Fitzsimmons Wins

The veteran Fred Fitzsimmons made his first start of the year for the Dodgers and received credit for the victory with the help of faultless relief hurling by Kirby Higbe in the last 3 1-3 innings.

The world champion Cincinnati Reds outslugged the Pittsburgh Pirates for a 7-3 decision in a night game. The Reds punched out 13 hits, including home runs by Harry Craft and Ernie Koy. Bucky Walters was raked for 10 safeties, but squirmed through the route for his fifth victory against four defeats.

In the only American League encounter the Detroit Tigers stopped the Cleveland Indians, 5-3, with three runs in the ninth. two on Bruce Campbell's double with the bases loaded. The blow-off in the ninth brought Buck Newsom his much-needed third victory instead of his seventh defeat after he had been removed for a pinch hitter.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	27	9	.750
Brooklyn	25	12	.676
New York	18	14	.563
Chicago	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	17	20	.459
Pittsburgh	12	20	.375
Boston	12	20	.375
Philadelphia	10	24	.294

Results May 26

Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 12, Chicago 11. (11 inns.)
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C
Cleveland	28	12	.683
Chicago	21	14	.600
New York	20	18	.526
Boston	16	16	.500
Detroit	19	19	.500
Philadelphia	17	19	.472
Washington	14	24	.368
St. Louis	11	23	.324

Result May 26

Detroit 5, Cleveland 3.
Only game scheduled.

Brother Battery —By Pap'

WALKER
THE BATTERY FOR ST. LOUIS - COOPER PITCHING and COOPER CATCHING
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS LIKELY TO BE HEARD OFTEN FOR BOTH ARE HEADED FOR STARDOM
MORT
THE COOPERS
GIVE THE ST. LOUIS CARDS THE FIRST BROTHER BATTERY IN NATIONAL LEAGUE HISTORY !!
DID YOU WRITE TO MOM ?
THEY WORKED AS A BATTERY IN PROFESSIONAL BALL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HOUSTON, LATE IN 1938
PAP'

AP Features

Brother batteries in the major leagues are something of a rarity, but it begins to look as though the Cooper boys, Mort and Walker, are destined to give the St. Louis Cardinals such a combination for some time to come. Walker, the catcher, came up from Columbus to join his older brother and is rated one of the freshman finds of the current campaign.

The Cooper boys first teamed up back in Atherton, Mo., but did not work together as a battery in professional baseball until late in 1938 at Houston, Texas. Mort scored a 6-0 shut-out at the expense of Tulsa on that occasion, and history repeated itself when the pair was reunited on the closing day of last season as members of the Cardinals. That day, Mort beat the Chicago Cubs by the same score—6-0.

The father of the boys, Robert Cooper, was a fine semi-pro pitcher in his youth and might have won big league fame had he not decided to settle down to a job as rural mail carrier and be content with raising a family.

Walker can thank one of his school teachers in Atherton, one Frances Mongomery, for the decision that made him a catcher. Miss Montgomery, who helped conduct athletics in the Atherton Junior high school in addition to her teaching duties, took one look at the husky Walker and handed him a catcher's pads and glove. Mort was the star pitcher on the team and Walker jumped at the chance to work with his brother.

The catcher of the Cooper family, a big fellow, stands 6-foot-3 and weighs close to 200 pounds. He caught 130 games in the American Association last season and batted .302. His big bat has helped win several games for his brother this season.

Mort likes to work with his brother behind the plate. Last season he won 11 games for the Cardinals. He is 27, one year older than Walker. With the flying start he has made this season, it would not be at all surprising to see him crash the magic circle of 20-game winners.

Frick Rules $500 Penalty Against Cubs

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Ball games should be won on the field and not on rules technicalities, says Ford Frick, President of the National League.

Because of this opinion he fined the Chicago Cubs $500 yesterday for having 26 players, one more than the limit, but said the Cubs' two victories over Brooklyn May 18 and 19, which the Dodgers had protested, would stand unchanged.

Frick ruled that Chicago technically added a player May 17 when General Manager James Gallagher issued a $500 recall check to Montreal and ordered outfielder Charley Gilbert to leave the International League club and go to Philadelphia for treatment of an injured ankle.

Gilbert had been obtained in the recent Billy Herman deal with a provision that he be left temporarily on option at Montreal, a Dodger farm. At the time of the Dodger protest he had not yet signed a Chicago contract or reported to the club.

Frick exonerated the Cubs of any intention to violate the rule and added that any action that would establish a precedent whereby games might be forfeited or ordered replayed on a protest based on a technical rule that in no sense affected the play on the field would be harmful to the game.

Gallagher said he was going to protest payment of the fine "because I think the Cubs were right. As I understand the rules there was no violation." He also disclosed Gilbert probably would not be able to play for a month.

Late Bulletins

Mickey Harris 1A

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Mickey Harris, Boston Red Sox pitcher, has been classified as 1A for selective service, local board No. 268 in Queens announced today.

Harris, however, probably will not be called until September because of the high number of volunteers in his district and the large number of student reclassifications which are expected by the middle of next month.

Middie Co-Captains

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 27 Bill Busik and Bob Zoeller, Navy's football "touchdown twins," were named co-captains today of the Middle basketball team.

Busik, of Pasadena, Calif., is a guard and Zoeller, of New Albany, Ind., a forward. A. C. Kuntze, of Sheboygan, Wis., was chosen manager.

Managers of other mid-winter sports teams included: G. A. Schlichte, Lexington, Mass., wrestling; C. B. Anderson, Newport, R. I., fencing.

Badger Coming East

MADISON, Wis., May 27 (AP)—Wisconsin will be represented in the Poughkeepsie regatta June 25 by the university's varsity and freshman crews, Athletic Director Harry Stuhldreher announced today.

The Badger crews will leave Madison June 14, stopping over in Chicago to race the University of Washington varsity and junior varsity oarsmen June 15.

Washington Pro Is Lowest Among Qualifiers for Open

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Cliff Spencer, the long-driving Washington pro who never has invaded the field of big-time golf, had his day of glory yesterday when he led all the qualifiers for the national open championship at Fort Worth, Texas, June 5, 6, and 7.

Playing over the Columbia Country Club course, where they held the open back in 1921, Spencer fired rounds of 68 and 69 for a 36-hole total of 137. That not only put him four strokes ahead of the 28 other golfers in his own district, including several rather prominent players, but topped the entire list of more than 1,000 who yesterday sought the 128 places available in the national tourney.

Long Driver

Known as one of the longest drivers in the game, Spencer's previous successes had been in local affairs. He won the Maryland open twice and the 1939 mid-Atlantic P. G. A. title. He may not get far against the nation's crack pros and amateurs at Fort Worth, but for one day there was no one near him.

The next-best score turned in at 27 different qualifying locations was 70-69—139 made at Birmingham, Ala., by Sam Perry, a little amateur star who led, among others, national amateur champion Dick Chapman. Jimmy Demaret, who paced the powerful New York district field, Eddie Held at St. Louis, amateur Jack Tinnin at Dallas and George Schneiter at Salt Lake City turned in 140's.

From there the successful scores ranged up to 163, which, through the withdrawal of three players who did better at Minneapolis, was good enough to get Howard Clasen of Duluth into the fold. In most districts it took 150 or better to qualify.

Abstentees

Only a few of the really prominent players who had to shoot their way into the main field failed to do it. Notable among these were Ky Lafoon, Jock Hutchinson, Sr., and amateur Art Doering at Chicago, where Johnny Bulla's 147 was good enough to top 12 qualifiers; Joe Turnesa and Jimmy Thomson at New York; Rod Munday and Tom Sheehan at Detroit, Zell Eaton at Tulsa and Willie Hunter, Fay Coleman, and Ellsworth Vines at Los Angeles.

Among the veterans who came through were Al Watros, successful for the 20th time in 21 years; Al Espinosa, who qualified for the 17th time in 18 years, and Lloyd Gullickson, who got in for the 15th time.

All former champions who entered the tourney; the players who scored in the low 30 and ties for 30th; the home club pro at Fort Worth and two Brazilian stars who failed to arrive in time to compete in the sectional rounds were granted exemption from yesterday's tests.

The leading scorers in each district (number of qualifiers in brackets):

District	Leader	Scores
Washington (4)	Cliff Spencer, Washington	68-69—137
Birmingham (6)	*Sam Perry, Birmingham	70-69—139
St. Louis (4)	Eddie Held, St. Louis	72-68—140
New York (12)	Jimmy Demaret, Norotom, Conn.	71-69—140
Dallas (16)	*Jack Tinnin, Dallas	69-71—140
Salt Lake (1)	George Schneiter, Ogden, Utah	71-69—140
Detroit (8)	*Willie Turnesa, Detroit	73-69—142
Los Angeles (4)	Bill Nary, Rancho Santa Fe, Cal.	71-71—142
Phoenix (3)	Verne Stewart, Carrizozo, N. M.	69-73—142
Denver (2)	William L. Jelliffe, Denver	71-71—142
Houston (8)	Leroy Garrett, Beaumont, Texas	71-72—143
Canton, Ohio (5)	Al Espinosa, Akron, Ohio	73-70—143
Kansas City (4)	Bunny Torpey, Kansas City	72-71—143
Portland, Ore. (1)	*Marvin Ward, Spokane, Wash.	71-72—143
New Orleans (3)	*Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans	71-73—144
Oakland, Cal. (1)	Larry Brazil, San Francisco	73-71—144
Tulsa (7)	*Walter Emery, Tulsa	73-72—145
Pinehurst, N. C. (4)	Johnny Palmer, Badin, N. C.	69-76—145
Pittsburgh (7)	Andy Gaspar, Slippery Rock, Pa.	72-74—146
	Dick Shoemaker, Pittsburgh	70-76—146
Philadelphia (4)	Joe Zarhardt, Jeffersonville, Pa.	73-73—146
Cincinnati (2)	Bill Kaiser, Louisville	73-73—146
Chicago (12)	Johnny Bulla, Chicago	72-75—147
Buffalo (2)	Ted Kroll, New Hartford, N. Y.	74-76—150
	Bill Souter, Chautauqua, N. Y.	76-74—150
Worcester (2)	Jerry Gianferante, Brattleboro, Vt.	77-74—151
	Ben Toski, Dalton, Mass.	74-77—151
Omaha (1)	Bill Schuchardt, Omaha	75-77—152
Jacksonville (2)	Dick Van Kleek, Ponte Vedra Beach	78-74—152
Minneapolis (1)	Howard Clasen, Duluth	78-85—163

*Amateur

Winners of Open Qualifying Not Sure of Trip to Texas

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A couple of mighty mites of the local golf world—Bennie Toski of Dalton, Mass., and Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt.,—have won the right to enter the national open golf championship at Fort Worth, Texas, next month, but it is not altogether certain at present that they will be in the Southwest when the firing begins June 5.

In fact, it is not certain at all just who will be the two New England representatives accompanying Jug McSpaden of Winchester and Tony Manero of Salem, both of whom are automatic qualifiers. Jug finished well within the first 30 last year, while Tony is a former open champion.

Two Certain

Of all the 16 who teed off in the 36-hole qualifying test at Worcester Country Club yesterday, only two were found who were absolutely certain of going if they made the grade. One was Jim Fogerty of Myopia, who was ready, willing, and anxious to spend his money for the trip, and the other was Paul Campbell, Jug's assistant at Winchester who was promised an air trip to Texas by his boss if he qualified. Neither did, Fogerty missing by one stroke and Paul by 25.

Most of the golfers at Worcester yesterday appeared to be seeking the right to play in the open, a right to be exercised if the way opened up for them to make the trip. After all, Texas is a long way from New England and the average expense for the journey will run around $300. This is quite a bit just for a vacation, as the experience would probably be for any of the players yesterday—the competition in the open is pretty tough.

Both Hedged

It was no surprise, then, to hear both Bennie and Jerry hedge about making the trip next month. Bennie, who weighs all of 121 pounds, declared, "I am not sure that I can make the trip. If I go, I'll travel by train."

Gianferante said a moment later, "Well, now that I have qualified, I'll say I'll go. I will have to wait and see how things work out, though, between now and the first of the month." Jerry, the heavyweight of the duo at 122, and Bennie posted 36-hole scores of 151 to lead the field and win both qualifying spots.

One stroke behind came Fogerty, one of local golfdom's snappiest dressers, and Gerry Anderson, Worcester amateur who once won the State junior title. Gerry, who was named first alternate because Jim was not available for a playoff, hopes to be able to go, but is not at all sure.

Fogerty was really disappointed at his failure to make the grade. "I have my $300 ready to put on the line," he said, "and this is one time I am sorry I can't spend it. I had planned to play at Medinah Country Club in Chicago, visit relatives in St. Louis, and have a grand time with McSpaden at Fort Worth."

Third Alternate

Third alternate is Eddie Burke of New Haven, brother of Billie, the former open champion. Eddie was tied with Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, but Harry left before the scheduled play-off. Both of these players "doubted" they could go if they qualified, although Nettelbladt once said he wanted to play in the open and score well so that he could play in next year's Masters' tourney at Augusta. Harry's winter berth is at Sea Island, Ga.

It may be interesting to see who finally does represent this section.

Scores were exceedingly high at Worcester yesterday, due mainly to a high wind and the failure of the whole field to putt consistently. Fogerty lost a chance to lead the field because of a balky putter, which saw him four-putt the 18th green in the morning, and then blow three two-footers in the afternoon. The New England qualifying score of 151 was 24th among the list of 27 qualifying places throughout the country.

* * *

Toski, who was persuaded by his members at Wahconah Country Club to wire his entry for the qualifying just before the deadline, hopes the plan of the members to send him to the open works out . . . He will not know until at least the first of June . . . Gianferante, who had only one birdie all day, qualified for his fifth open . . . Last year at Cleveland he finished 49th with 308.

* * *

Western District defeated Northern at Brae Burn 5-2 yesterday, resulting in a tie between the two for the first team title . . . The two will play off for the W. G. A. championship next Monday . . Best score of the day occurred when Mrs. E. H. Baker, former State champion, turned in an 81 to defeat Mrs. D. K. McCluskey . . . At The Country Club Southern defeated T. C. C. 5-2.

Yale Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP) — Yale's Athletic Association has announced the election of Vincent W. Carpenter of Minneapolis, Minn., as captain of the University's 1942 track team. He excelled as a hammer thrower.

A trophy for pole vaulting prowess went to Edward R. Macomber of Rochester, N. Y.

Braves and Giants To Recess During President's Speech

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The New York Giants and Boston Braves will take a recess tonight if necessary so Polo Grounds fans may hear President Roosevelt's radio address, Horace Stoneham, president of the Giants, announced today. The game will start at 7:45 p. m. The President's address is scheduled for 9:30 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Pro Tennis

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Berkeley Bell of New York, tennis star for the past decade, fell by the wayside yesterday in the national tournament, bowing to Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Big Bill Tilden and Joe Nogrady of Dallas, joined Gledhill in the third round with straight-set victories at the Town and Tennis Club.

Tilden vanquished George O'Connell, pro of the host club, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, and Nogrady defeated Allan Wylie, Wilmette, Ill., 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Vincent Richards, New York veteran, teamed with Tilden in the doubles to defeat Louis Volpe, Jr., and Ed Underwood, Chicago tandem, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Dick Skeen and John Faunce, Hollywood team, defeated Karel Kozeluh, former champion of Greenwich, Conn., and Joe Whalen, Coral Gables, Fla., 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, O'Connell and George Jennings, Ravinia, Ill., advanced by default over Wylie and Jack Macy, Chicago.

Chapman Dropped

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators announces that outfielder Ben Chapman has been released unconditionally.

Chapman, who has been in the American League 11 years, came to Washington from Cleveland last December in a trade for pitcher Joe Krakauskas.

Flying Rings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—A former University of Chicago gymnastics captain, Flying Cadet Frederick E. Fair of Chicago, is learning to master Uncle Sam's basic training planes. He helped win the Big Ten team title in 1934 and won the Conference flying rings crown in 1935.

Snead Putter Is Retired From Further Influence

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slammin' Sam Snead had a new putter in his bag when he came to Boston for the British war fund golf match at Brookline. His old one now is a conspicuous addition to the collection of implements and balls in the Huntington Museum at the James River Country Club, Newport News, Va., adorned with a tag saying, "This is the putter with which I got the eight in the national open of 1939."

Anyone who plays much competitive golf, or follows the play at all intimately, realizes how important a part psychology plays. Many have said, or thought, that it would take Snead a long time to live down the memory of that disastrous eight on the final hole in his attempt to win the 1939 national open at the Philadelphia Country Club and doubtless a lot of them cocked their heads with an "I told you so" when he slumped so badly at Cleveland in the open last year, after a grand start.

Thought of the 8

Evidently Snead agrees with them. "Every time I took that putter in my hand I thought of that 8," Sam says, "and I was sure I was going to miss; so down at Newport News I asked a friend of mine if he wanted that putter for his museum. He did, so that's where it is now."

There was no particular magic in the new putter which Snead wielded at The Country Club, but that is not surprising. There is something capricious about a putter. It may feel just right and yield fine results at the start, only to lose its potency later, or it may not feel just right at the beginning, but later prove to be a real prize. Harold McSpaden of Winchester had a new one in the Brookline play and, compared to other putters used by that stellar group of eight, his was plain magic. It was on the putting greens that McSpaden outclassed the field.

Ben Hogan must have been spoofing somebody when he was quoted a few weeks ago as convinced that the putt has been greatly over-emphasized in golf; either that, or the year's big money winner has seen himself so often outputted by others, but still beating them, that he has put too much stress on his own success, built on notable accuracy from tee to green. Longer experience will teach the little mighty hitter that the man who is playing great golf from tee to green is not, as a rule, getting the most one-putt greens. Those are more apt to go to the player who is not finding the putting surfaces with his approach shots, but is making up for such deficiency with sparkling pitches or chips which enable him to get down in one putt.

First Hand Example

In the play at Brookline Hogan had a first-hand example of the power of the putt, for playing with McSpaden in one round he had the edge from tee to green, but McSpaden's putting beat him. Dick Chapman might well have given to some museum the putter which he used in last year's national amateur championship, for if ever a golfing implement was a major factor in winning a title it was his at Winged Foot. Moreover, in the North and South amateur at Pinehurst early this spring Chapman's 69 which led the field in the qualifying round had in it 13 one-putt greens.

The once incomparable Bobby Jones probably groans in his sleep when he thinks of his putting in the annual Masters' tournaments at the Augusta National, compared with what he accomplished with that weapon in the days of his national and international triumphs. The putter tripped him more than any other club in the Masters' this year, when he finished fortieth, or thereabouts, whereas a couple of weeks ago on the same course, in private play, he registered rounds of 68, 66, playing the kind of golf that he did in his heyday, including putting.

Lacks Confidence

What hits Jones nowadays in putting is lack of confidence, the thing that comes with lots of tournament play, which Bobby does not get nowadays. Lack of confidence in his putter at crucial stages was the thing that prevented Chick Evans from being perhaps as much of an immortal in golf as Bobby Jones be came before his retirement, in 1930, from all competitive golf except the Masters'.

The first notable instance of this weakness in Evans' golfing armor came at The Country Club, Brookline, in the National Amateur of 1910. He was two up with three to play against W. C. Fownes, Jr., in the semi-finals, and at the short 16th he was on the apron of the green, where Fownes was in back of a bunker to the left. Fownes pitched on, 20 feet from the hole and rammed that one in for a three. Evans, who lacked confidence in his putter, ran his second up with a midiron, several feet beyond the cup and missed coming back, to lose the hole.

Fownes squared the match with one putt for a birdie on the 17th. At the home hole they were alike in two. Evans again was strong with midiron runup and then did the unforgivable, by falling short on the putt which might have given him a half and taken the match in extra holes. It was on the putting greens that Fownes beat the man who was an odds-on favorite to win the title that year; it was the same over-strong runup, and short with the putt coming back, that beat Evans at the 36th hole in that memorable match with Francis Ouimet at Oakmont in 1919.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ben Hogan failed to qualify for national open golf championship in sectional trials, missing out by one stroke.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 26

International League

Buffalo 6, Rochester 5.

American Association

Indianapolis 6, Toledo 4.
Louisville 18, Columbus 6.
Minneapolis 9, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 13, Milwaukee 12.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 10, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 3, New Orleans 0.

Eastern League

Hartford 5, Williamsport 4.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Albany 2.
Elmira 10, Springfield 6.

Texas League

Dallas 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Shreveport 13, Houston 5.
Other games postponed.

College Baseball

Results May 26

Iowa State 7, Kansas 5.
St. Lawrence 2, Clarkson Tech. 1.
Vermont 3, St. Michael's 0 (11 innings).
Minnesota 8, U. of California 7.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Night Games Draw

The night baseball season is on. In the American League opener at Cleveland, the Indians and lowly Browns draw 40,069. In the National League the Reds and Phillies play before 18,814 at Cincinnati, and the Cardinals and Pirates in front of 18,555 at St. Louis. Rather convincing figures. Still more evidence for Clark Griffith and Connie Mack as they plead for the right to increase their after-dark schedules. With each packed house the league fathers must be weakening.

Griffith was once a strong opponent of night ball. Probably one of the strongest. If you mentioned it to him he would almost explode, with gestures. "How can they call that baseball?" he would ask.

But time and the merry click of turnstiles have changed the Washington club president's attitude. He is now one of the arc light pastime's loudest boosters. Griffith not only is in favor of the game, he wants more of it. He would like the American League's permission to play all June, July and August contests at night, excepting those which fall on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. Connie Mack agrees and quotes figures. The leader of the Athletics would book at least 21 engagements.

However, your confidence in such baseball-wise gentlemen as Griffith and Mack, who have grown up in the game, is shaken as you hear of their pleas. They surely must realize how injurious an enlarged night game schedule would be to the pastime. They must know that a full week-day card of such encounters would endanger the very future of the game. After the novelty had worn off, what then? Consider what happened in the minors. The night sport flourished for a short time, then tapered off. The overhead is much greater in the evening than in the afternoon.

Attendance at big league parks is below par this spring. The club owners figured that with the country busily engaged in arming and factories working day and night shifts, men would have more money to spend on baseball. But it isn't working out that way. The men probably have the money, but not the time. Griffith and Mack are using this point to press their pleas.

* * *

The left-handers are doing very well this spring. At the close of week-end games, Teddy Williams was leading the American League in batting; Enos Slaughter, Arky Vaughan and Johnny Mize were one-two-three in the National. All swing from the southpaw side of the plate.

Looking into the situation deeper we found Mickey Heath in a tie for the A. L. home run leadership, and Mel Ott pacing the National in that paramount department. The runs batted in pace-setters were Charley Keller and Bill Nicholson. Ott and Mize were not far behind Nicholson.

Getting in further we found Cecil Travis with the most hits and triples in the American; Slaughter with the most safeties, Stan Hack the most runs, in the senior circuit. Roy Cullenbine was third behind Williams, with only Joe Cronin breaking the left-handed monopoly in the batting race.

Remembering the ancient theory that has a southpaw batter hitting more effectively against a right-handed pitcher, you would expect to see a group of lefties also heading the mound parade. But not so. Bob Feller had nine wins and only two losses, and Mel Harder and Ted Lyons were next on the percentage list with similar four and one records in the A. L. In the National, Lon Warneke had five and nothing, and Mort Cooper five and one.

Tiller Talk

Boston Bay's yachting season officially gets under way this Friday—and the winter-long dreams of the local skippers and crews finally come true.

The official opening scene traditionally finds the South Boston Yacht Club staging the ceremonies. Father Neptune in long flowing robes with trident in hand, steps out of the waters off Southie's spacious floats, and greets the new officers of the South Boston Yacht Club, and other inter-club dignataries.

Then guns from the South Boston Yacht Club, the Coast Guard floating station in the harbor, and various other salutes possessed by the yachtsmen themselves proclaim the start of another yachting season.

Friday's Memorial Day opening will as usual attract the inter-club sailors of Boston Bay. Officially the results of the race will not count in the season's inter-club standings, but there are special prizes offered by the South Boston club for this regatta.

Whereas all eyes for over a decade now have been focused on the popular Indian Class, this year the fast-growing Hustler class may prove a definite rival to the Indians. The latest list of the Hustlers shows 48 boats as members of the Mass Bay Hustler Association. Not only is this class expanding in members and boats, but its organization is rivaling the Indian Class as well. For years now, the Indians have been unchallenged in Boston Bay waters as a closely knit and efficiently governed organization.

Year Round Club

The Indians have been a year-round yachting club, with regular meetings and special gatherings conducted during the winter as well as the summer. But now, the Hustlers are following the excellent example of the "slam-bang" class.

This year William Cyl-Champlin who sails out of the Squantum Yacht Club with his Hustler, Hoodo-Witch, is president of the Hustler Association. J. Henry Flynn, Winthrop Yacht Club and boat, Halicore, is secretary-treasurer.

The fleet now is divided in the following clubs: Winthrop Yacht Club, 18 boats; Lynn Yacht Club, 12; Squantum Yacht Club, 11; Quincy Yacht Club, four; and South Boston Yacht Club, three.

* * *

Incidentally, Chick Graf, veteran Indian Class skipper-owner of Lark, is prexy of the Indian Class Association this year . . . While Herbie Allbright of Osseo fame has replaced Graf, the veteran secretary of the association, as secretary.

* * *

It will be another three weeks at least before most of the Cape Cod clubs begin their season . . . However, the New Bedford Yacht Club opens Southern Massachusetts racing on Friday, with their annual Memorial Day race—this year for the Major Casey Cup.

* * *

Officers for the Sandy Bay Yacht Club this year are: Arthur J. Hall, Commodore; W. J. Carter, Vice-Commodore; Joseph T. Higgins, Secretary-treasurer . . . Charles A. Pierce is chairman of the Race Committee . . . Sandy Bay's season opens June 14-15 when tune-up races are scheduled.

* * *

The Cottage Park Yacht Club lists 14 races for the championship series of the sleek I Class-18 footers . . . The New England Beetle Cat championship will be held at Bass River Yacht Club early in August . . . The Barnstable Yacht Club will help officiate in the Beetle Cat series . . . Last year 10 clubs competed, and an even dozen is expected this summer, according to John G. Howard, Commodore of the Barnstable Club.

* * *

The 14th annual McMillan Cup series, emblematic of the inter-collegiate yacht racing championship, will be under the auspices of the Pleon Yacht Club of Marblehead, June 24-26 . . . The series will probably feature M-B Class boats, and the Town Class of Marblehead.

Four Athletic Regulars Over .300

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just one game away from the first division as they moved into a series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, the Philadelphia Athletics no longer are the doormats of the American League. They are on the road back. Not even the always confident and hopeful Connie Mack thinks his club can win the pennant this year, but he is aiming at the upper half of the standing and expects to be in the flag contending class not later than 1942.

With Ted Williams and Manager Joe Cronin showing the way, the Red Sox are leading the junior league in batting. But during this current Fenway series, which runs through Thursday, Boston will see an offense that now can challenge our local heroes.

Moses Back

The Mackmen came into the Hub with Dick Siebert, their first baseman, clouting the ball at a .343 pace. Wally Moses, who missed spring training because of an injury, was back in right field and hitting .340. Frank Hayes, the big catcher, sported a .328 figure and 31 runs batted in. Benny McCoy was swinging along at .308 and looking like the ball player he was as a freshman at Detroit two years ago. Dee Miles, spare outfielder and pinch hitter, was traveling at .368, to lead the club.

When the Athletics were last in town, Eddie Collins, Jr., was playing right field. Connie Mack seemed satisfied with the boy's work in early games. Today, the son of the Red Sox general manager is sitting on the bench, to come off only for pinch roles. However, this is no hint that Connie has given up on him. Young ball players rarely get in at the start of the season and stay there until the finish. After a while they find the pressure too heavy and the only remedy is a stretch on the sidelines, where they can have time to think it over.

Awkward Stage

Collins should find consolation in the situation at Yankee Stadium. Joe McCarthy had to give his highly touted rookie infielders, Phil Rizzuto and Gerald Priddy, the same treatment a while back, and they are still on the bench. Young Eddie is a good ball player and will some day be an outstanding performer. He merely is passing through the awkward stage.

However, to get back to the A's, Cronin can look for trouble in this Fenway series. Bob Johnson and Hayes always hit well with that high left-field barrier in front of them and make life miserable for Red Sox pitchers. Johnson, although down around .230 at the plate, has pushed home 22 runs and has seven homers. Hayes also has seven four-baggers.

While the four western clubs were visiting Shibe Park, Connie used Johnny Babich, Lester McCrabb, Jack Knott, Bill Beckman, Phil Marchildon and Bump Hadley as starting pitchers, and worked Luman Harris, Ferrick, Chubby Dean, and Nelson Potter out of the bull pen. It may take the first half of the season for the manager to get his staff in shape, but he has several youngsters who should be winning before the close of the race.

McCrabb, for instance. Recalled from Toronto, this right-hander has four wins and only two loses and looks like a future great. Ferrick, picked up as a free agent, was not even on the roster as the A's went into training, but he has won a couple of games for Connie and will win a few more. Marchildon is a Canadian, born in Penetanguishene, Ont., and a right-hander. He also is on the rise.

* * *

Shorts . . . Cronin will start Bill Fleming in one of the games with the Athletics here . . . Hal Wagner, spare Philadelphia catcher, is hitting .375 . . . Official decisions on hits and errors will be flashed on the Fenway score board . . . Fans who for years have kept score during the game, but who could never be sure whether a play was a hit or error, are applauding this new feature . . . As a matter of fact, listeners on the radio knew official decisions before the people who had paid to watch the game.

The Braves keep a night date at the Polo Grounds this evening . . . The Dodgers have won seven straight from the Phillies . . . Earl Johnson will pitch one of the holiday games against the Yankees here . . . The park is sold out . . . Joe Cronin is toying with the idea of moving over to third base . . . The skipper will probably do it eventually, why not now? . . . Bobby Doerr will be out for a few more days . . . Dom Di Maggio still leads the American League with six stolen bases . . . The Braves' next home date is with Pittsburgh on Sunday—a double-header.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
*Williams	99	24	40	5	22	.404
Cronin	114	26	44	4	27	.386
Di Maggio	132	32	44	0	12	.333
Pytlak	74	8	21	0	6	.284
Tabor	102	11	29	4	21	.284
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Peacock	85	7	15	0	11	.273
Foxx	120	20	32	5	27	.267
Fox	44	4	11	0	5	.250
Newsome	34	4	8	0	3	.235
Spence	73	8	17	1	11	.233
Finney	97	16	20	1	9	.206
Carey	5	2	1	0	1	.200
Hale	18	3	2	0	0	.111

*First in American League.

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Ross	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
L. Waner	28	6	14	0	3	.500
Cooney	98	12	33	0	7	.337
Hassett	9	2	3	0	2	.333
Moore	124	15	34	1	10	.274
Miller	129	16	34	2	18	.264
Rowell	130	17	34	3	9	.262
Dahlgren	122	15	26	5	21	.213
West	99	17	20	6	20	.202
Manno	15	1	3	0	4	.200
Masi	27	2	5	0	2	.185
Berres	66	4	12	0	6	.182
Sisti	79	8	14	1	6	.177
P. Waner	37	2	6	0	4	.162
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Cornell Regains Top Place As Dartmouth Nine Falters

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	7	3	.700
Princeton	6	3	.667
Dartmouth	6	4	.600
Yale	4	3	.571
Pennsylvania	4	7	.364
Harvard	3	6	.333
Columbia	3	7	.300

This Week's Schedule

Friday—Columbia at Yale.
Saturday—Columbia at Harvard; Pennsylvania at Princeton.

Cornell, idle in league competition until her June series with Dartmouth, regained top position in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball circuit when Dartmouth dropped from the lead to third place, winning two and losing two in a grueling four-game week. With the tournament entering its final stages, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Yale are fighting it out as challengers of the Big Red supremacy. Statistics bear out the neck-and-neck race, as the leaders are bunched with only Harvard and Columbia appearing to be outclassed.

After taking a 3-2 decision from Harvard and splitting a twin-bill with Pennsylvania, Dartmouth lost a 9-8 battle to Yale, and so, with six wins and four defeats, faces its two successive-day June tilts with the Ithacans.

Princeton's sophomore hurling ace, Roy Talcott, undefeated in or out of the league, gained his fifth tournament win when the Tiger batsmen crashed through with seven runs in the 13th frame to break a 7-7 deadlock and to move themselves into second position. Facing Penn this Saturday, Bill Clarke's Nassau team, never a winner in the history of the league, is able by beating the Pennsylvanians to move into a first-place tie with Cornell. The Tiger campaign would then be fought out in the June series with Yale.

Yale, a definite challenger with four wins and three defeats, faces Columbia at New Haven on Friday and then moves into her Harvard and Princeton battles.

In individual competitions, the races are wide open. Yale's Howie Kaye continues to hold an edge in slugging (for the Charles H. Blair bat) with 11 safe blows in 23 at-bats and a .478 average. Still second to Kaye is Tiger Capt. Stan Pearson with .448, followed by Penn's Capt. Frank Reagan with an even .400, and Princeton's Bill MacCoy with .395. In base stealing (for the Princeton A. A. Cup) Reagan of Penn and Capt. Jack Orr of Dartmouth, the leaders all the way, battled it out last week with the lead several times changing hands, and wound up tied at 14 steals apiece, a challenge to the record of 16 stolen bases in one league season.

College	G	AB	R	H	Ave.
Penn	11	360	50	100	.278
Cornell	10	312	55	84	.269
Yale	7	242	32	65	.2686
Princeton	9	310	51	83	.2677
Dartmouth	10	306	47	74	.242
Columbia	10	349	57	83	.238
Harvard	9	272	33	58	.217

Team Fielding

College	G	PO	A	E	P.C.
Yale	7	183	53	11	.955
Princeton	9	243	122	18	.953
Dartmouth	10	258	107	18	.9527
Cornell	10	245	103	20	.946
Columbia	10	275	131	25	.942
Penn	11	278	143	27	.940
Harvard	9	217	111	27	.924

Individual Batting
(20 or more at Bats)

Name College	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Kaye, Yale	7	23	6	11	.478
Pearson, Princeton	8	29	8	13	.448
Reagan, Penn	11	45	11	18	.400
MacCoy, Princeton	9	38	9	15	.395
Orr, Dartmouth	10	33	12	13	.394
Stillman, Cornell	10	41	7	16	.390
Hain, Penn	10	29	9	11	.379
Stackhouse, Penn	11	27	3	10	.370
Pill, Columbia	10	41	12	15	.366
Kowslowski, Dart.	8	24	1	8	.333
Beinstein, Penn	11	43	8	14	.326
Wood, Yale	7	28	4	9	.321
Talcott, Princeton	8	29	9	9	.310
Keyes, Harvard	9	36	6	11	.306
Finneran, Cornell	10	33	5	10	.303
Jones, Dartmouth	10	33	8	10	.303

Pitching Records
(One or more decisions)

	G	W	L	Pct.
Talcott, Princeton	5	5	0	1.000
Sexton, Dartmouth	6	3	0	1.000
Ames, Yale	2	1	0	1.000
Jenkins, Cornell	3	1	0	1.000
Lendo, Dartmouth	1	1	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	8	5	1	.833
Beinstein, Penn	7	2	1	.667
Caputo, Penn	6	2	1	.667
Waldstein, Harvard	6	3	2	.600
Harrison, Yale	7	3	3	.500
Lindgren, Columbia	7	3	3	.500

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at New York, (night).
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis, (night).
(Only games scheduled)

American League

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (night).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

American League

St. Louis at Chicago.
New York at Washington (night).
Cleveland at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Boston.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three leaders in each league)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Williams, Red Sox	29	99	24	40	.404
Cronin, Red Sox	31	114	26	44	.387
Cullenbine, Browns	30	88	20	34	.386
Hack, Cubs	34	122	34	44	.361
Slaughter, Cardinals	36	147	38	53	.361
Mize, Cardinals	36	136	31	49	.355

American Soccer League
New England Division
(Final League Standing—Second Half)

Club	W	L	D	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Pawtucket	7	1	2	39	15	16
Fall River	6	1	1	33	13	13
Swedish Americans	4	2	2	18	13	10
Lusitania Recreation	3	5	2	24	35	8
Gremio Lusitano	2	3	2	25	21	6
Scandinavians	1	6	2	17	40	4
Boston Celts	1	6	1	15	34	3

Exhibition Game for Friday, May 30
Pawtucket vs. Scots Americans, N. Y. (Champions of the Metropolitan Division.) Coats Field, Pawtucket. Referee: J. Johnstone. Kick off 3 p. m. sharp.
Exhibition Game for Sunday, June 1
Fall River vs. Scots Americans, N. Y. (Champions of the Metropolitan Division.) Fall River Stadium, Fall River. Referee: C. Gizzi. Kick off: 3:00 p. m. sharp.

Newspapermen's Golf

Herb Black of the Globe scored an 82-73 at Pine Brook Valley yesterday to win honors in Class A in the Newspapermen's Golf Association weekly tournament. Jerry Nason, also of the Globe, won Class B with a reduced 99-88. John O'Brien featured the day with a hole-in-one, first ever made in one of these tournaments. O'Brien used a No. 5 iron on the par-three 13th hole, which measures 145 yards.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2100
Fenway Park Ken. 0332

Eastern States Trapshoot At Stratford, Conn., June 7-8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., May 27—Leading trapshooters from all sections of the East are expected to compete in the second annual Eastern States trap championships, June 7 and 8, at the Remington Gun Club, it was announced here today.

A feature of the two-day event will be the $1,000 guaranteed money posted in the 16-yard singles race. The shoot is expected to be one of the largest trap programs ever held in New England.

Among the renowned shotgun experts likely to be on hand are Walter Beaver, winner of the 16-yard singles race last year, Steve Crothers, John Rigg, W. C. Labombarde, Walter Peterson, A. S. Cornhill, Roger Fawcett, Tom Lawrence, Harry Thoens, and Elmer Torge. Mrs. Blanche Wolf and Mrs. Mary Conde are numbered among those expected to enter the women's event.

The feature event, the Eastern States championship at 16-yard targets, will take place June 8. Beaver, crack shot from Berwyn, Pa., scored 200 straight to take top honors last year. Beaver is an All-American trapshooter, and among past triumphs, he has won the greatest distinction trapshooting competition provides, victory in the Grand American Handicap at Vandalia, Ohio.

Peterson, who hails from Lynn, Mass., won the Champion of Champions event at the 1939 Grand American with 100 straight, while John Rigg, a resident of Conshohocken, Pa., captured the doubles at the 1939 Grand with 97 x 100.

The Eastern States is held each year as part of an Eastern circuit consisting of the annual New York A. C. program, the Maplewood, New Hampshire Shoot, and T. C. Marshall's famous Yorklyn, Delaware classic.

Sports Around the Hub

Heavier Taxation

Connie Smythe and Tommy Gorman, with the interests of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Canadiens hockey teams in their charge, were in Ottawa today hoping to influence against heavier hockey taxation in Canada. Smythe was quoted in the Canadian Press as saying, "I am afraid it is going to knock professional hockey right out of Canada."

The National Revenue Department of Canada is seeking new wartime taxes on sporting attractions and other amusements, and hockey officials were summoned to Ottawa to discuss the matter. It would be a sad blow to the National Hockey League if too great a tax is imposed on the only two pro teams in Canada.

* * *

Two captains were chosen by Boston University athletes yesterday. Richard H. Germain of Newton, stroke on the B. U. crew, will lead the 1942 eight, and Richard W. Capen of Watertown, will captain the 1942 golf team.

* * *

Jim Conant, son of the President of Harvard University, is making every effort to gain recognition on the University of Michigan freshman track team. He showed little promise when he reported, but has persistently kept at it and has cut his time for the mile from 5:40 in the winter to 4:48 this spring. Young Conant also runs the half in 2:04 and the two-mile in 10:50.

The Boston Garden-Arena Corporation announced another dividend for the past year indicating that with proper management such buildings can be run profitably. The corporation declared a six-dollar dividend yesterday and credit is due the youthful manager, Walter Brown.

* * *

A Chestnut Hill boy, Albert L. Lincoln, Jr., has been elected to captain the 1942 Harvard 150-pound crew. Lincoln rowed No. 4 on the eight this season and succeeds Seth C. Crocker of Lincoln.

* * *

The nation's crack amateurs showed up well in yesterday's qualifying rounds for the U. S. open, with no less than six leading their qualifying districts. Sam Perry led in Birmingham with a 70-69—139, which was topped throughout the country only by the score of Cliff Spencer, Washington pro, who went 36 holes in 68-69—137. Other leading amateurs were Jack Tinnin in Dallas, Willie Turnesa, former national amateur champion, in Detroit, Marvin (Bud) Ward, another former national amateur champion, in Spokane, Wash., Freddie Hass, Jr., in New Orleans, and Walter Emery in Tulsa.

Did You Know?

Pitching in his first professional game, for Martinsburg, on May 21, 1920, Lefty Grove struck out 10 Hagerstown batters, yet lost, 4-1.

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The Home Forum

We Open the Summer Cottage

My neighbors tell me proudly that they have their cottages opened and closed for them: "Nothing to do but walk in at the beginning of the season; nothing to do but walk out at its close." I concede that they are saved much labor, but I am sure that they forego certain delightful experiences that I, for one, should not like to miss.

They never enjoy the pleasant excitement of surprising the cottage in its winter overcoat, all its green blinds buttoned tight, its storm doors on, its long piazza stripped of all its gay summer furniture. What a happy moment it is for us when we turn into our own particular road and come upon our cottage, standing there unharmed by all the storms of winter, patiently awaiting our appearance. I like to think that the cottage is sentient and rejoices at our return, while the owner puts the key into the back door and pushes it open for our entry into the dim interior.

* * *

The light, flickering through the closed blinds, is wan and fitful, just sufficient to disclose lamps and furniture shrouded in muslin sheets and old pieces of chintz, and piles of rolled-up rugs redolent of moth balls. How bare the mantels look, shorn of their ornaments. How icy cold the little house is. All winter seems to linger in its several rooms. Shall we ever really be warm again? Were we ever warm enough in the past to wear those forlorn bathing-suits dangling from their hooks in our closets, warm enough not only to don them but actually to go racing down to the beach and plunge joyfully into the sea? We must have done so, for the accumulated bathing-suits in successive styles of materials—flannel, jersey, satin, sharkskin, lastex—testify to our long and continued devotion to our daily dips.

Then, one by one, we wrench open the green blinds to reveal the glorious expanse of sky and sea. How familiar, yet ever new, is the sight of the curving beach and the retreating or advancing waves. We always appropriate all the glory, and speak of it to visitors possessively as "our" view. The other cottagers do the same of their own outlooks, for no vista is identical; and, if "our" view shows the greatest sweep of strand, our neighbor can boast that he catches a glimpse of rocks, invisible from our vantage point.

* * *

But on the first day in our cottage there is too much to do to linger long at the window. Bedding must be sunned, rugs must be unrolled, screen doors must be hung, and the porch furniture must be brought out from its winter imprisonment. But that task should really be left to the last; for, once the rustic furniture is placed and the swinging seat is up, everyone is tempted to cease work and take time to breathe in the delicious air, so clean, so sweet, so full of life-giving brine.

Tomorrow the house will be ready, and we can turn our attention to our little patch of sandy ground, lift the evergreen branches off the flower beds and see what plants have survived the winter. Then, suddenly, something moves under those branches as we sit idling in the swing, and a creature lumbers out and disappears under the house! It is a woodchuck, someone shouts. The brush has formed his winter shelter. The house and ground, that a recorded deed states is wholly ours, is not, it seems, exclusively ours at all. The woodchuck looks on our quarters as his also, as do the two busy robins who have made fast a nest over our woodpile, under the eaves of the back porch, in which two young birds, like bits of india rubber, are discovered. A hive of wasps also calls our quarters home, we discover when one of us inadvertently brushes against their pearl-gray fairy palace, swinging directly over the ice chest.

Then: "What are these funny, hard, ribbon-like things under the chair cushion?" someone cries. "Can they be noodles? Who would put noodles here?" None of us, surely; but one of our tenants had felt free to do so. It was none other than a cold little mouse who had found a package, unopened, high on a pantry shelf, and patiently had scaled that veritable Mont Blanc and brought them down, one at a time, to his warm shelter in my favorite chair. But he had gone his way before our entry, and who could begrudge him his winter tenancy?

* * *

The little house on the sands is beginning by mid-afternoon to take on a look of comfort and cheer. The sun streaming in at doors and windows has driven out the past winter, that had seemed to lurk in every corner as we entered; then it is that we gradually become aware that we have unveiled the past summer, a summer that we thought forever gone, but that lingers for an hour or two, like some delicate mirage, before the current year has had a chance to assert itself.

On the shelves of the closets are our last summer's hats. How faded, dilapidated, and out of style they look! Did we actually preserve them in faith that they would serve us another season? We put them on and laugh at the spectacle we make of ourselves. "Did I ever wear this?"

"Certainly you did. You thought you looked bewitching. Don't you remember that artist who wanted to paint you as Maud Muller?"

Yes, we remember him, and a score of other charming companions of the summer that has gone. Strangely enough, the hat with the faded roses has the power to recall them all, for we went sketching in it; we wore it to the picnic; once, best of all, we stood in the deep woods, under its shade, and heard the hermits sing.

Everywhere still are mementos that recall the past year: the drawings the children made on a rainy day, the bit of old glass we bought at an auction and had quite forgotten, the set of doilies, a peace offering from a quick-tempered cook who had resented five unexpected guests on a hot day. Sweep, dust as we may, it takes time to banish the summer that has fled. If only for the joy of recapturing it for an hour, we are not sorry that we have always chosen to open our own summer cottage.

Octavia Roberts

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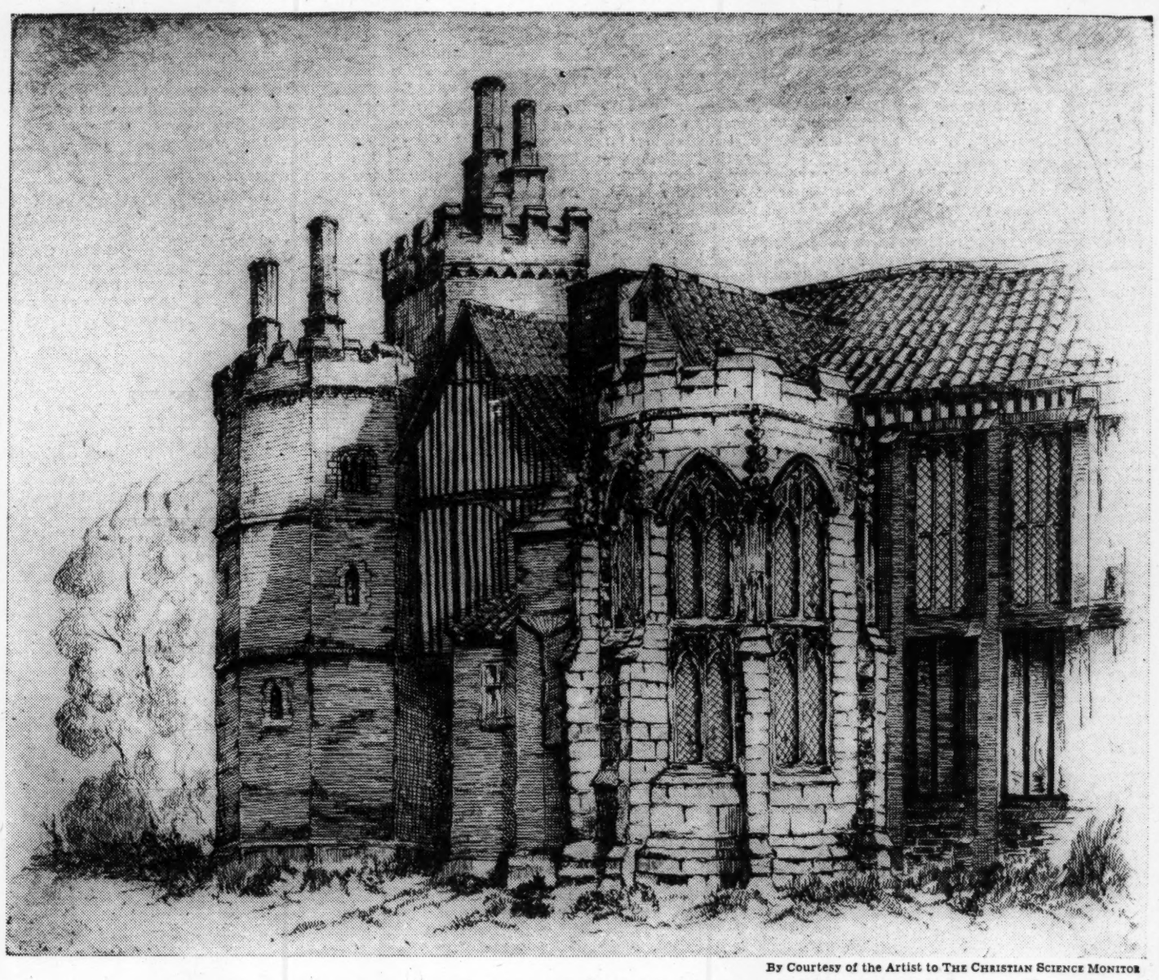

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Gainsborough Old Hall, Lincolnshire: *An Original Etching by H. Bernard Robinson*

This fine old English manor house stands in the heart of the town of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. It has a magnificent central hall, about eighty feet long, with a barrel roof of ancient timbers and finely proportioned windows which were originally filled with stained glass. This part of the house, together with the two large wings adjoining, dates back to about the middle of the fifteenth century, but the beautiful stone oriel window is part of the chapel of a much earlier building on the same site.

In this earlier house, King Alfred the Great of England held his marriage feast, and King Canute's son was proclaimed king from the ancient building. In the hall we see today many kings and queens of England have stayed. Amongst these was Henry VIII, who stayed with his Queen Catherine for a week. During that time all the great officers of State came, including the Lord High Admiral and the Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for consultation in a national crisis. Queen Elizabeth and Charles the First also stayed here, and the great kitchen adjoining the banqueting hall gives an indication of the possibilities for hospitality. This kitchen, dating back to the early sixteenth century, has two enormous fireplaces in each of which a complete ox could be roasted.

During its many centuries of colorful life, the old Hall has had a varied career. After being used as an ancestral home for centuries, it became a paper mill in the middle of the eighteenth century; later the banqueting room was used as an auction room and also a concert hall. Even some of the Pilgrim Fathers found lodgment in this old house before they set sail for New England.

H. B. R.

A Syringa For Jane Austen

Brother Frank had got some shore leave and married Mary Gibson, who had been engaged to him for two anxious years while he served under Nelson. He looked forward now to being stationed at Southampton for a while, and by pooling her resources with his pay his mother was able to establish a household in Castle Square, which was to include Frank and his new wife, Cassandra, Jane, and a girl named Martha Lloyd. . . .

Jane and her mother and Martha, Frank and Mary, were living in lodgings and Cassandra was visiting at Godmersham with Edward and his wife while the house in Castle Square was being got ready. And so we have Jane's letters, with their touching revelations of the economies as to carpets and furniture which had to be practiced in setting up the new home:

"Our garden is putting in order by a man who bears a remarkably good character, has a very fine complexion, and asks something less than the first. The shrubs which border the gravel walk, he says, are only sweetbriar and roses, and the latter of an indifferent sort; so we mean to get a few of the better kind therefore, and at my own particular desire he procures us some syringa. I could not do without a syringa, for the sake of Cowper's line. We talk also of a laburnum. The border under the terrace is clearing away to receive currant and gooseberry bushes, and a spot is found very suitable for raspberries.

"The alterations and improvements within doors too, advance very properly, and the offices will be made very convenient indeed. Our dressing-table is constructing on the spot out of a large kitchen table belonging to the house. . . .

"We hear that we are envied our house by many people, and that the garden is the best in town. There will be green baize enough for Martha's room and ours, not to cover them, but to lie over the part where it is most wanted, under the dressing-table. Mary is to have a piece of carpeting for the same purpose, my mother says she does not want any, and it may certainly be better done without in her rooms than in Martha's and ours, from the difference in their aspect."

Jane was the girl who found "writing stories a great amusement." . . . She did most of her story-writing at a desk in the family living-room, with the to-and-fro of a casual, talkative family life going on all around her. She could look up from the page to discuss anything, from Cassandra's embroidery stitch to the health of Edward's youngest, with complete serenity, and resume her train of thought without scratching out a line.—From "England Was an Island Once," by Elswyth Thane. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Beauty Lies at the Heart of Labrador

Labrador, vast, dreary, and solitary plateau as it is, is not all dreariness and solitude. Into those forbidding battlements of ice and rock a great arterial channel penetrates for one hundred and twenty miles to receive rivers and rivulets emanating from the very bosom of the wilderness.

A generation before Donald Smith's day, this wide estuary was known as Invucktoke (or Sea-Cow) Bay, from the uncouth animals then occasionally to be seen about its shores. A few years later, they had altogether disappeared. These waters, now known variously as Esquimaux Bay, Hamilton Inlet, and Gros Water Bay, are forty miles wide at the entrance, gradually contracting until the "Narrows" are reached, fifty miles inland, when they expand from the width of a mile and a half to a veritable inland sea.

It has been compared to an hour-glass, this great Esquimaux Bay, with its narrow waist, through which the tide ebbs and flows. . . .

To the traveller who has been days in the contemplation of the grim scenery of the Labrador coast, a sail up Esquimaux Bay must always remain a memorable experience. The very atmosphere, shaking off the sea-fog, takes on an empurpled warmth. In the distance, scores of islands emerge vaguely through the haze; others on nearer view are seen to be overgrown with dwarf spruce and dark green clumps of alder. Moving westward, the high wooded bluffs, rocks, hills, and distant mountains, replace the bare, dark, and featureless shore. . . . Close at hand in the water is the frequent apparition of a whale, blindly following the tide, and spouting as he rises; seals emerging from the waves to stare at the little ship and disappearing; grampuses frolicking derisively; and in the air strange sub-Arctic birds hover. . . . At the entrance to the Narrows—the neck of the hour-glass—the hills on either side tower to the height of a thousand feet, forming a spruce-clad shadowy portal for miles. Through this channel the waters of the vast inland Melville Lake sweep with irresistible force.—From "The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal," by Beckles Willson. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Reconstruction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A certain city, within recent years, was laid low by an earthquake. This city was in a beautiful setting, encompassed on the one hand by mountains and on the other by the sea. But with the course of years it had become unattractive, and its historical background had been nearly lost in oblivion. So its citizens, when the earthquake came, instead of regarding the event tragically saw in it an opportunity to rebuild their city in a way worthy of its surroundings and heritage. Reconstructed, it has become known for its extraordinary charm.

In this one sees an illustration of spiritually mental reconstruction, of building in order to give expression to something greater than a transitory sense of good. If the individual whose experience includes loss or disaster be tempted to long for that which has passed away, he can learn the joy of giving new emphasis to such spiritual ideals as have always been his, even though he has been unaware of them. It is fruitless to mourn over the past; that which is spiritually worthy cannot be lost.

Indeed, as the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science make plain, that which is true or real is never destroyed. It has its source and its continuity in God. It is only a misconception of being which seems to be lost. Real being is spiritually mental, because God, the one causation, is divine Mind. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 151): "The divine Mind that made man maintains His own image and likeness. The human mind is opposed to God and must be put off, as St. Paul declares. All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal."

Upon analysis, it is seen that whatever devastation, disease, despair human beings experience must be comprised within the scope of mortal so-called mind. When human consciousness is spiritually inspired, thought and experience are enriched with confidence, harmony, trust, gratitude, and joy. Now Christian Science points out that the difference between the material and the spiritual is that the former represents the limited concepts of mortal belief, whereas the latter is the true reflection of God, Mind. That the spiritual is true is proved by patient testing or application of the truth. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord" (Isaiah 55:8).

God's ways, when discerned and relied upon, furnish human consciousness with inspiriting ideas for true living. He cares for us endlessly with love, and directs our path by ceaselessly imparting to us spiritual ideas. God's ways can never be destroyed; they are eternal, and have no need to be revived. Were anyone in difficulty, were his health impaired, his livelihood cut off, or his habitation damaged, the reaching out in prayerful contemplation of man's indestructible spiritual nature would surely act to replace a sense of need with a proof of good.

Although the learner in Christian Science may immediately recognize the fact that his real nature is spiritual, much patience is often required of him before it is evidenced in the restoration of right conditions. Instantaneous healing is possible in Christian Science, yet its adherents sometimes find that healing comes only as the fruitage of persistently knowing the truth about God and man. This may be because of hidden fear, or because of the impress seemingly exerted upon individual affairs by the fears and superstitions of mankind. Whatever the reason or whatever their need, Christian Scientists learn that good is demonstrated proportionately as the belief in the necessity for a reconstruction period yields to steadfast rejoicing in God's ever-presence and allness and to gratitude for blessing already received from Him.

It is desirable that materiality pass away. This does not mean the disappearance of anything humanly needful or desirable, since in spiritual thinking is found the present, useful, constructive sense of home, selfhood, prosperity, peace, and the like. Reconstruction, then, whether it be the restoration of health where there had been disease, harmony where there had been discord, or of the economic order to a proper balance, means a realization of man's Godlikeness. It results from the perception that Spirit, not matter, governs the universe and man. It brings to pass more of good than human sense can comprehend, since, as the Scriptures say (I Corinthians 2:9, 10): "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit: for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Genopbygning

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

En By blev for faa Aar siden ødelagt ved et Jordskælv. Denne By havde den skønneste Beliggenhed, omgivet af Bjærge paa den ene Side og af Havet paa den anden. Men Byen selv havde i Aarenes Løb mistet sin Tiltrækningskraft, og dens historiske Baggrund var paa det nærmeste gaaet i Glemmebogen. Da Jordskælvet kom, betragtede Byens Borgere det derfor ikke som en tragisk Begivenhed, men tog det som en Lejlighed til at genopbygge deres By paa en Maade, der var dens Omgivelser og Traditioner værdig. I sin nye Skikkelse har den faaet Ry for sin usædvanlige Charme.

Heri ser man et Billede paa aandelig mental Genopbyning, en Opbygning, der tilsigter at give Udtryk for noget højere end et forgængeligt Begreb om det gode. Hvis et Menneske, der en Gang har prøvet at miste eller har oplevet en Ulykke, skulde føle sig fristet til at længes efter noget, der er forbi, kan han opleve den Glæde at lægge fornyet Vægt paa saadanne aandelige Idealer, som han altid har haft, selv uden at være klar over det. Det er frugtesløst at sørge over Fortiden; hvad der har aandelig Værdi, kan aldrig mistes.

Ja, som Kristi Jesu og Kristen Videnskabs Lære forklarer: det sande og virkelige tilintetgøres aldrig. Det skylder Gud sin Oprindelse og sin Vedvaren. Det er kun en Misopfattelse af Tilværelse, som synes at gaa tabt. Virkelig Tilværelse er aandelig mental, fordi Gud, den ene og eneste Aarsag, er guddommeligt Sind. Som Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 151): "Det guddommelige Sind, som skabte Mennesket, opholder Sit eget Billede og Lignelse. Det menneskelige Sind er i Modstrid med Gud og maa aflægges, som Paulus siger. Alt hvad der virkelig er til, er det guddommelige Sind og dets Idé, og i dette Sind aabenbares den hele Tilværelse som harmonisk og evig."

Ved nærmere Analyse vil det vise sig, at enhver Ødelæggelse, Sygdom eller Ulykke, som Mennesker kommer ud for, maa findes inden for det dødelige saakaldte Sinds Domæne. Naar den menneskelige Bevidsthed inspireres aandelig, beriges Tanke og Oplevelse med Tillid, Harmoni, Fortrøstning, Taknemmelighed og Glæde. Nu paaviser Kristen Videnskab, at Forskellen mellem det materielle og det aandelige bestaar i, at det førstnævnte repræsenterer den dødelige Forestillings begrænsede Begreber, medens sidstnævnte er Guds, Sindets, sande Genspejling. At det aandelige er sandt, bevises ved taalmodigt at prøve eller anvende Sandheden. "Thi mine Tanker er ej eders, og eders Veje ej mine, lyder det fra Herren" (Esajas's Bog 55:8).

Naar vi erkender og stoler paa Guds Veje, beriger de vor menneskelige Bevidsthed med inspirerende Ideer til sand Livsførelse. Han sørger uophørligt for os med Kærlighed og leder vor Vej ved ustandselig at skænke os aandelige Ideer. Guds Veje kan aldrig tilintetgøres; de er evige, og behøver aldrig at fornyes. Om et Menneske er i Vanskeligheder, om hans Helbred er svækket, hans Levebrød hørt op eller hans Hjem lagt øde, vilde en Søgen i hellig Tanke paa Menneskets uforgængelige aandelige Væsen visselig bevirke, at en Følelse af Nød blev erstattet med Bevis paa det gode.

Selv om en Elev i Kristen Videnskab maaske øjeblikkelig vil erkende det Faktum, at hans virkelige Beskaffenhed er aandelig, saa kræves der often megen Taalmodighed af ham, før dette viser sig i Genopbygning af de rette Forhold. Øjeblikkelig Helbredelse er mulig i Kristen Videnskab, men dens Tilhængere oplever undertiden, at Helbredelsen kun kommer som Frugten af vedholdende at erkende Sandheden om Gud og Menneske. Dette kan skyldes skjult Frygt eller maaske den Indvirkning, Menneskehedens Frygt og Overtro tilsyneladende har paa individuelle Anliggender. Men hvad Aarsagen end er, og hvad de end trænger til, saa ved Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd], at det gode vil blive demonstreret i samme Forhold, som Troen paa Nødvendigheden af en Genopbygningsperiode viger for en vedholdende Glæde over Guds Stedsenærvær og Althed og for Taknemmelighed over de Velsignelser, de allerede har modtaget af Ham.

Det materielle maa forsvinde. Dette vil ikke sige, at noget, der menneskelig set er nødvendigt eller attraaværdigt, maa forsvinde, da man i aandelig Tænkning vil finde den nærværende, værdifulde, opbyggende Erkendelse af Hjem, af vort eget Jeg, af Fremgang, Fred og lignende. Genopbygning, hvad enten det nu er Restitution af Sundhed, hvor der har været Sygdom, af Harmoni, hvor der har været Disharmoni, eller Genoprettelse af sund Økonomi, vil altsammen sige Erkendelse af Mennesket som Guds Lignelse. Det hidrører fra en Erkendelse af, at Aand, ikke Materie, styrer Universet og Mennesket. Det iværksætter mere af det gode, end menneskelig Erkendelse kan opfatte, som Bibelen siger (Paulus's første Brev til Korinthierne 2:9, 10): "Hvad intet Øje har set, og intet Øre har hørt, og ikke er opkommet i noget Menneskes Hjerte, hvad Gud har beredt dem, som elske ham. Men os aabenbarede Gud det ved Aanden; thi Aanden ransager alle Ting, ogsaa Guds Dybder."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spring in Denmark

I would know again a Danish spring
And walk beneath old beech-trees,
Green, golden green
With the tenderness of myriad springs;
Would lose myself
Beneath green canopies of budded boughs
Walking in lush anemones
So thick and tall
That I must hesitate
To break their swaying undulations.
My ears are hungry for the sound of melting snow
Beneath the moss-grown boles
Of ancient beech-trees
In a Danish spring.

Leetha Journey Hofeller

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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1941

Liquor Racket Is Assailed By Federal Judge

Three men sentenced in drive to put stop to illicit distilling in Massachusetts area.

Violations of Federal liquor laws are "almost as widespread as in prohibition days," Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts said today.

He made this statement in sentencing three men charged with possession of unregistered stills, carrying on the business of a distiller, and making and fermenting hundreds of gallons of mash.

The Government lost approximately $250 in taxes each day a 150-gallon still, seized in North Attleboro, operated, William T. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Court. The number of stills has increased, he said, recommending long probation for one of the men.

Judge Ford agreed. Operation of stills has become a lucrative business, the Justice declared. "There was a time when, to deter others, a jail sentence was recommended to the Court. The District Attorney must come to some decision sooner or later. We've got to do something to stop it. If it becomes universally known that they can operate a still of any magnitude and get away with it on the grounds of a first offense there will no stopping them."

In accordance with a growing custom in the Federal Court, Judge Ford asked two of the defendants whether they were citizens. They both replied, they had taken out their first papers. Judge Ford fined Antonio Corredoura, North Attlaboro farmer, $100, and suspending a sentence of 18 months in a Federal Penitentiary, placed him on two years probation. A similar sentence was imposed on Charles Wilkoski, North Attleboro farm hand, but the fines were suspended.

John M. Aguiar of Taunton was given a suspended sentence of a year and a day in the penitentiary and a suspended fine of $500 and was placed on probation for two years.

Traffic Head Lauds Two-Hour Parking

If there was anyone in Boston today happier about the new two-hour parking law than Deputy Superintendent of Police John T. O'Dea, he hasn't been discovered.

The Deputy, whose particular province is the traffic department, was sanguine about the future of the two-hour limit which was tried for the first time yesterday.

"One hour was never long enough for a woman to go shopping," he said today, disclosing a familiarity with female shortcomings as complete as his knowledge of traffic problems.

Despite extra-heavy traffic in Boston yesterday, the Deputy reported complete satisfaction with the co-operation of the public. Although 884 tags were issued, most of them, he said, were for parking in restricted areas and double parking. "If business has been lost by strict Boston parking laws, the new limit of two hours may bring some of it back," Superintendent O'Dea ventured.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers and cooler tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 54 degrees; gentle northeast to east winds tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy in central and south, with scattered showers, fair in extreme north portion and cooler in southwest portion tonight: Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers in the south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with scattered showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with showers and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate easterly winds north of Provincetown and moderate southwesterly winds becoming gentle to moderate north or northeast south of Provincetown tonight, gentle to moderate easterly winds Wednesday; weather overcast with showers tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh to strong westerly winds becoming moderate northeast over extreme north portion late tonight and over north portion Wednesday; scattered to broken clouds becoming overcast with local showers and probably squalls over extreme north portion and over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	76	New Orleans	73	87
Chicago	73	89	New York	75	81
Denver	51	75	Norfolk	76	90
Kansas City	71	90	Philadelphia	73	82
Los Angeles	58	62	St. Louis	71	91
Miami	78	84	San Francisco	56	64
Minneapolis	65	89	Washington	79	89

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 27.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:03 a. m., height, 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 1:11 p. m., height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:39 p. m.

Cotton's Good-Will Envoy

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Alice Erle Beasley

Of La Grange, Tenn., "Maid of Cotton," who is visiting Boston in the course of a tour of 32 American cities to model an all-cotton wardrobe, appears in this pose in an evening gown of chartreuse cotton net.

'Maid of Cotton' in Boston On Selling Tour of Nation

The Land of Cotton isn't going to be confined just to "way down South," if the Maid of Cotton, Miss Alice Erle Beasley of La Grange, Tenn., has anything to say about it.

Miss Beasley, who is in Boston today in the course of a tour of 32 American cities, maintains that an all-cotton wardrobe is cooler, trimmer, more economical, and better tailored than any other kind.

Traveling under the sponsorship of the National Cotton Council, the attractive red-haired Southern girl who was chosen from among 140 contestants as 1941's Maid of Cotton, is modeling her cotton wardrobe at E. T. Slattery's today.

Miss Beasley comes rightly by the honor, since she descends from a long line of cotton plantation owners and was born on a 6,000-acre cotton plantation herself.

She confessed that she liked Boston the best of any northern city in which she has visited so far. Comparing it to New York, she told reporters that she liked people here "because they walk around you instead of going through you as they do in New York."

Challenging her claim to an all-cotton wardrobe, an innocent masculine scribe asked, "What about your raincoat? That isn't cotton, is it?"

The quick reply was, "Surely it's cotton. Not only that, but your raincoat is cotton, too!"

Miss Beasley will meet Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House this afternoon, and is also scheduled for a radio address.

Restaurant Wage Protests Heard

Establishment of a $12 minimum wage for waitresses and a $16 minimum for non-service employees in restaurants and hotel restaurants would bankrupt many Massachusetts restaurants, Joseph B. Ely, counsel for the Massachusetts Restaurant Owners Association, told the State Minimum Wage Commission today.

Mr. Ely appeared at a public hearing on the Commission's recommendation for minimum wage scales.

The former Massachusetts Governor opened his case by asking the Commission to recommit the minimum wage proposals to the wage board which studied the problem. He asked that the board make separate findings on wages paid in restaurants and hotel restaurants.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of Commission questioned whether the Commission had authority to recommit the findings and separate restaurants from hotel restaurants. Mr. Ely's request was taken under advisement.

Several weeks ago proponents of the proposed minimum wage scale were heard.

Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky of the Beth Israel Hospital, representing more than 125 non-profit making hospitals of the Massachusetts Hospital Association, requested exemption for charitable institutions.

Advertising As Bulwark Against Isms

Head of Women's Division of Manufacturers group tells ad delegates how they can aid U. S.

The role of advertising today as a patriotic medium, a bulwark against totalitarian thinking and a defender of the American way of life was described this afternoon by Mrs. Lucy R. Milligan, Chairman of the Women's Division of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mrs. Milligan was one of the speakers at a Consumer Luncheon given under the sponsorship of the Women's Division of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. This affair was one of the major events on today's schedule of the convention of the Advertising Federation of America, and all of the proceeds of the luncheon are earmarked for Civilian Relief in Great Britain.

Performing Great Service

Referring to two national advertisements of recent months calling for a higher patriotism and appreciation of America, Mrs. Milligan declared that "when advertising is used to give us messages like that, I say it has ceased to be merely part of industry's sales equipment and has moved into the realm of statesmanship."

She told the luncheon guests that "industry has used advertising to sell goods and keep on using it for that purpose. But when it uses advertising to kindle a flame of devotion to our country, it is performing a still greater service and not only for itself—but for our country as a whole, and for the world at large."

Advertising, she pointed out, "is acting as a bulwark against the encroachments of totalitarian thinking on our system of free private enterprise." The speakers went on to say that the testing time for the American system of free private enterprise has come, as well as for those other basic freedoms—civil and religious liberty and representative democracy.

"And free enterprise is in the greatest danger of any of these essential foundation stones of American life," Mrs. Milligan warned.

Sees Confidence Maintained

She believes that people are "going to need the stimulating, hopeful message of private enterprise more than ever. It will help to keep our morale high and maintain unshaken confidence in our American system of industry which provides an abundance of the good things of life."

Miss Mary I. Barber, Food Consultant in the Quartermaster Corps, described what the female members of Uncle Sam's household are up against in feeding 3,000,000 men a day.

If the way to a man's patriotism, as well as to his heart, is through his stomach, Miss Barber's statement that "the American soldier of today is better fed than any other fighting man in the world, and better fed than at least 60 per cent of the civilians in the United States," should cause the enlistment barometer to hit a new high.

No Onion Peeler Yet

Another enlistment booster certainly is the good news that the soldiers of 1941 will be spared the potato-peeling punishment that still lingers as a vivid picture in the memory of his World War predecessor. The boys will have kitchen police duty, of course, the speaker explained, "but there will be many less hours of potato paring," due to such new labor saving devices as potato peelers, mixers, toasters, deep fat fryers and slicers.

Famous Artist and Poster Girl

By a Staff Photographer

Attend Advertising Convention

McClelland Barclay, American artist, and Miss Mardee Hoff, Poster Girl of 1941. Mr. Barclay took part in the Outdoor Advertising Conference held today.

Adwomen 'Rule' Convention; Topics Include British Aid

Some of the Ad-men think their convention has been virtually taken over by the women delegates. So energetic and conspicuous are the women members that Grove Patterson remarked about it in gracious phraseology at the convention banquet. "I had anticipated addressing a group of men," he said, "but found myself confronted, instead, by a far more intelligent audience than I had expected."

Amidst the busy discussions of advertising campaigns for mayonnaise, silk stockings, and automobiles, the delegates have not forgotten the serious plight of British men and women fighting for their freedom across the sea. Help for British civilian war sufferers seemed to be in everyone's thought. British Civilian Relief boxes occupy a conspicuous place at the registration desk on the Mezzanine, and today's Consumer Luncheon, sponsored by the Women's Division of the Advertising Club of Boston, will turn over all its proceeds to that cause.

Miss Beatrice Adams of St. Louis, winner of the Josephine Snapp Award for the most outstanding contribution by a woman to the advertising profession, considers that she's an "optimist" even when she says "hard times are coming." She believes they're bound to build America up—not break it down. "They're going to teach us to think about the other fellow, and to do something for somebody else," she predicts. "You cannot really get anything unless you give something. I don't mean tangible things, because tangible things mean nothing in the long run. What you have has got to be in your heart and in your head, and then you don't mind what comes tomorrow."

Ten gallon hats, used to welcome Texas advertising folks to Boston, shrunk perceptibly in size yesterday—but the welcome was no less emphatic. Rather, the switch from hat-size to badge-size let the welcoming Bostonians know that San Antonians would like to reciprocate the welcome at the 1942 Convention. And the gill-sized hats loudly proclaimed this fact.

Speaking of "gills," Boston has two energetic examples in its twin Gills—Gladys H. Gilliam and Catherine T. Gillen. Both are indefatigable workers for the convention. Both are in the circular letter business. But—there the similarity ends. And if variety is the spice of advertising—well, these two Boston women are the whole condiment cupboard.

And cupboards immediately bring to thought Connie Stackpole's Kitchen Cupboard program—a radio culinary and human interest feature that has grown in such popularity that it brought her first award for outstanding advertising work in the Greater Boston area.

Advertisers by the score gravitated Margaret Kedian-ward throughout the convention. "They all tell me I have such a sweet job," said this able representative of one of the country's largest confectionery companies.

One of the most attractive of younger women at the convention is Miss Lou Lewis of New York City, who has spent the last five years in India. Miss Lewis says that if anyone is worried that India is going to revolt from Britain, "just calm yourself." India knows when it is well off, she says, and even if there are riots, don't worry. Miss Lewis is now with Newsweek.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Chinese Relief Program under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students Christian Association. The latest and most authentic color-sound film out of China will be presented as part of this fifth annual program for China relief. Included in the two-hour program will be Chinese dances, songs, and music presented by Greater Boston students. At the Boston City Club, 8 p. m.

Newton Defense Meeting. The full Newton defense program, with accomplishments to date, will not only be discussed, but J. W. Farley, Chairman of the Newton Committee and Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will describe what is being done on a State-wide and national basis. Supplementing Mr. Farley on the speaker's platform will be Mayor Paul M. Goddard, who will welcome new citizens to Newton, and William V. M. Fawcett, City Air Raid Precaution Warden. The Newton American Legion Band will provide music. Open to all Newton citizens. At the Newton High School Auditorium at 8 p. m.

The comedy, "Yes, My Darling Daughter" will be presented by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Drama Club for the benefit of British War Relief. Author of the comedy, Mark Reed, M. I. T., class of '14, has granted the use of his play, royalty free. At the Y. W. C. A. in Boston at 8:30 p. m. The performance will be repeated tomorrow evening at the same time.

Wednesday

Open Garden Day under the auspices of the Belmont Garden Club. A waterfall is included in one of the nineteen gardens opened to the public and the others range from the prim, old-fashioned sort to comfortable, outdoor living rooms. In case of rain, the gardens will be open the following day. Proceeds from this affair will go to benefit the British War Relief. Gardens open from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff will lecture on "Print Galleries." At 11 a. m.

"Thumbs Up," latest motion picture of the British War Relief Society, will be publicly shown by the executive committee of the British War Relief Society's uptown branch. This film, an heroic epic of Britain's battle for freedom, and the part American generosity is playing in the relief of suffering civilians, tells dramatically what the Society does, and is made even more interesting by a Lowell Thomas commentary. There will be two showings, one at 12 noon and the other at 5 p. m. The British War Relief Society's Copley Square shop at 587 Boylston Street has been selected for the movies.

Entertainment Timetable: Page
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Boston Defense Meetings Planned

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced plans for a series of public mass meetings to be held in various parts of the city designed to enlist the co-operation of all facilities and organizations needed in the protection and civilian defense of the community against attacks in time of war.

The Mayor stated that Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly would preside at the meetings, the first one to be held next Thursday in East Boston at the Donald McKay School on Cottage Street at 8 p. m. Additional meetings will be held in Charlestown, South Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury leading up to the final gathering in the Hutchinson Memorial Shell on the Esplanade, June 26.

Roosevelt to Span the Networks

To use a familiar radio phrase, Boston's radio stations will be "right across the board" for President Roosevelt's address before the Latin American diplomatic corps at the White House tonight from 10:30 to 11:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

That means that every station in Boston and New England that has network connections, whether national or regional, will radiocast President Roosevelt's speech. It will be virtually impossible to hear anything else at 10:30 tonight.

In Boston, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, WMEX will radiocast the talk.

In Providence, R. I., WEAN, WJAR, and WPRO; also WFCI, Pawtucket, will carry the address.

In Worcester, Mass., WORC and WTAG.

In Springfield, Mass., WBZA, WMAS, and WSPR.

In Fall River, Mass., WSAR.

In New Bedford, Mass., WNBH.

Also the following stations in other cities, affiliated with the Yankee and Colonial Networks: WLLH, Lowell-Lawrence, Mass., and WFEA, Manchester, N. H. Also WLAW, Lawrence, affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In addition, the President's talk will be relayed over all short-wave stations owned or affiliated with the networks in the various languages in which each station is accustomed to transmit.

In Boston, WRUL will carry the speech in 15 languages, the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation has announced. The talk will be radiocast in English and will be translated into Arabic, German, French, Italian, Netherlands, Czech, Slovak, Greek, Serb-Croat, Norwegian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

At Consumers Luncheon

By a Staff Photographer

They Heard Talk on Advertising's Role in Defense

Among Advertising Federation of America Convention delegates at a Consumers Luncheon today at the Copley Plaza were (left to right): Mercedes J. Hurst, Vice-President of the A. F. A.; Editha Bruckner, President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; Laurice T. Moreland, Chairman at the luncheon, and Miss Mary I. Barber, food consultant of the Office of Production Management, Washington.

Test on Budget On Beacon Hill Won by G.O.P.

Move by Democrats to cut emergency fund for Governor fails by 132-to-76 vote.

Democratic minority efforts to eliminate the Governor's $500,000 off-session emergency fund in the $183,745,000 biennial budget and to defeat an increase in the State Guard equipment appropriation were smashed today by the strong Republican House majority.

Held closely in line by Republican leaders, the G. O. P. forces defeated the proposed elimination of the emergency fund by a call vote. At the same time the House voted 124 to 88 to increase from $60,000 to $83,000 the budget item for State Guard uniforms and equipment. The latter action came in the face of a Democratic drive to eliminate the appropriation entirely.

Earlier in the year the Legislature trimmed from $350,000 to $263,000 an appropriation request to provide uniforms and equipment for a State Guard of 6,200 officers and men. The reduced appropriation provided for only 5,000 officers and men.

Fund for New Guard

In the pending budget, the House Committee on Ways and Means recommended $60,000 additional to equip 6,400 officers and men. Today, Representative Charles W. Hedges (R), of Quincy, successfully moved for the increase to $83,000 to provide for field equipment and a reserve fund for replacements.

Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic floor leader, in demanding elimination of the appropriation charged that the heads of the militia had slapped the faces of the legislators by establishing a State Guard of 6,200 to 6,400 officers and men and then demanding the Legislature provide additional funds.

Led by Mr. Troy minority party members argued that if the fund is necessary, it should be included in the supplementary budget which must be adopted at the end of the session to finance legislation approved after passage of the regular budget.

Representative Troy pointed out that two years ago the emergency fund totaled only $250,000. Furthermore, he said, the $1,300,000 reserve set aside for possible increases in commodity prices, will bring the emergency fund established for the Governor to $1,800,000.

$500,000 Fund Defended

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, defended appropriation of the $500,000 fund. He argued that if the amount is approved in the present budget, any increases voted by the Legislature on other items must go to increase the State tax on cities and towns.

If delayed until adoption of the supplementary budget, increased appropriation might reduce the emergency fund below a safe level, he told the House.

Representative Patrick Gilbert Sullivan, (D) of Boston, concluded the emergency fund debate with a general attack on the budget as a whole, charging it far exceeds the famous Curley balloon budgets of 1935-36.

The House set aside approximately 75 items in the budget for debate, eliminating motions for debate on approximately 125 other items which had been singled out yesterday.

First 11 Items Passed

However, on 11 of the items passed for debate prior to the $500,000 emergency fund item, no debate ensued. The first 11 items were passed as outlined.

Prior to debate on the emergency fund, Representative John E. Flaherty, (D) of Boston, debated briefly on his motion to strike out the item appropriating $12,500 annually for services of the Board of Bar Examiners during 1941-42. He asserted that "there is something radically wrong with the bar examinations" when so few applicants pass the tests. He asked, in vain, elimination of the appropriation so that the examination of applicants for admission to the bar may be "put back in the hands of the judges."

The Democratic minority planned to stage a strong battle on the $510,000 biennial item for the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety which is handling organization of civilian defense in the Commonwealth. The Democrats plan to insist that the committee's employees be hired from the Civil Service lists.

The Democrats also made an unsuccessful attempt to strike out a $5,000 appropriation for a radio survey to co-ordinate Governmental radio facilities in Massachusetts.

Republican leaders plan to hold a night session tonight if necessary to complete initial action on the budget today. They hope final House action will be completed tomorrow so that the budget may be transmitted to the Senate for speedy consideration.

U. S. Will Lose If British Fall, Bridges Says

Continued from Page 1

manlike rather than commercial role in the immediate future.

At the same meeting, Miss Mary I. Barber, food consultant to the Office of Production Management in Washington, told the women delegates of the A. F. A. that the American soldier is "better fed today than any other fighting man in the world," better fed, even, than "at least 60 per cent" of the civilians of the United States.

In a light aside during her talk, Miss Barber remarked, "Will the boys have kitchen police duty? Yes, of course, but not as a disciplinary measure." She said that due to mechanical improvements in the kitchen, such as potato peelers, much drudgery had been eliminated. She acknowledged, though, that "as yet nothing has replaced the onion peeler!"

For the first time this year, the New England Foreign Language Newspapers Association joined the A. F. A. convention and met today in the Hotel Statler.

T. Norman Tveter, Media Director, of Erwin, Wasey & Co. New York, told the Federation that "there are certain fundamental conditions existing in the foreign language field which must be corrected to improve salability and acceptance by advertisers.

Reporting a "steady decline in the quality and quantity of the foreign language press" since 1923 when immigration laws became stricter, he said there were approximately 1,120 foreign language newspapers in the United States.

Only 19, he said, were members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

The second day of the A. F. A. convention today was devoted to a series of sectional meetings on various activities connected with advertising, following yesterday's opening general business session.

During the afternoon program yesterday, which featured a Town Hall program with George V. Denny, Jr., as moderator, put on in the Statler ballroom for the advertisers, Dr. George H. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, made some observations on public leaders in general, and Congress in particular.

These came about when he answered a question during the program on what practical use could be made of the results of the Gallup Poll.

"Businessmen and politicians can study and follow the trend of public opinion on foreign policy, taxes, labor and kindred questions," answered Dr. Gallup.

Nurses Join Harvard Un't

Three Boston City Hospital nurses left their posts recently to join the Harvard Red Cross unit going to England. They are: Miss Mary Ann Sullivan, Miss Rachel St. Pierre, and Miss Dorothy Morse.

Saltonstall Signature Needed To Make PR Law in Boston

Only Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's signature is now necessary to make law a measure allowing Boston voters to adopt the proportional representation system of electing City Councilors and the preferential voting method of choosing a Mayor.

The Senate smashed a last-ditch attempt to kill the bill by refusing to reconsider its previous approval. The roll call vote was 13 to 18 against reconsideration.

Birth control: The Legislative Committee on Public Health is expected to report unfavorably on Monday on the initiative petition to permit doctors to provide contraceptive advice for married persons. Recently the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled that the petition is constitutional. If the Legislature turns down the birth control bill, the sponsors of the initiative petition may obtain a referendum on the issue at the November, 1942 State election by filing 5,000 additional signatures.

Radio slander: A bill making slander by radio punishable by a six-months jail sentence or a $1,000 fine or both was killed by the Senate by a 17-6 standing vote. The House of Representatives had previously approved the legislation.

Stalled Cars: If your automobile blocks snow-removal work on State highways, the State Department of Public Works may remove it at your expense, under a bill passed to be engrossed by the Senate in concurrence with the House. The bill allows municipalities to adopt ordinances giving local authorities similar authority.

Sumner Tunnel: All State cars may now use Boston's Sumner Tunnel free of charge. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin made a "thank you" gesture in return for the recently approved legislation giving Boston $100,000 annually in 1941 and 1942 for reduction of the Sumner Tunnel deficit.

Old Age Assistance: Senate Democrats in caucus agreed to support pending legislation to increase from $30 to $40 the minimum monthly old age assistance benefit. The measure has been referred to the Legislative Committee on Taxation for a source of revenue to finance the anticipated $5,000,000 increase cost to the State and its municipalities.

Christmas Liquor Sales: The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill barring all liquor sales on Christmas Day from 1 a. m. to 1 p. m. Senator George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield urged an all-day ban, saying the proposed measure was "just a joke."

Defense: The Senate concurred with the House in passing to be engrossed a measure to dissolve the Industrial Defense Association. This organization, headed by Edward H. Hunter, was characterized as subversive by a special legislative commission which investigated so-called subversive groups.

Bus Rates: The Senate concurred with the House in passing to be engrossed a bill authorizing the State Public Utilities Commission to establish minimum mileage rates for special or chartered busses. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor sponsored the measure to eliminate "cut-throat" competition.

Civil Service: The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance reported favorably a bill authorizing cities and towns to decide by referendum the question of an annual two-weeks' vacation to all civil service employees.

Connecticut Senate Voids Birth Control Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27 (AP)—The Connecticut Senate voided by a 23-to-9 vote today a bill relaxing Connecticut's 60-year-old ban on birth control after bitter debate.

The House passed the bill last week, 164 to 64.

Architects' Firm Closes; All Three in U. S. Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It was a closed shop for the architectural firm of Richard F. Taylor, Inc. of Richmond and neither labor nor financial troubles had anything to do with it. All three men connected with the concern now have been called into the army.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 28

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Ships and Sailormen—Professor A. Bertram DeMille. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners: News; English Instruction and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Rythhmic Melodies; Emma Otero; orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Jayne Cozens, soprano; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr' acte"; "Rhymin' Time"; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; WBOS Sports Page; "Viennese Serenade."
11:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; President Roosevelt.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Popular Opera Melodies, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—5:45 p. m.—"The News," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Moments"; News in English; Hungarian's World Association; "Old Hungarian Dance." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m
Tokyo—8:25 p m.—Report; News in English. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49m.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Wage Rise Announced

NASHUA, N. H., May 27 (AP)—A minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour and time and a half for any work over eight hours in a day or 40 hours in a week was established Sunday when employees of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton blankets, ratified a Textilee Workers of America (C. I. O.) contract with the company. The employees also will receive a week's vacation with pay, and the union gained recognition.

Boosting Sale of Defense Bonds

Window Display in Boston

In an effort to stimulate the sale of United States Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps, the Boston Federal Savings and Loan Association, 33 Congress Street, is displaying in its windows an attractive exhibit of official United States Army and Navy insignia. The display also includes actual bonds and stamps with descriptive matter around them.

I. L. O. Field Aid Ends Social Study In South America

Robert Guye, field representative of the International Labor Office now located in Montreal, arrived in Boston today from South America aboard the Swedish steamship Goonawarra after a six-months survey of labor conditions in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile.

M. Guye, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, where the International Labor Office was located until the fall of France last June, said the results of his fact-finding trip would be made the basis of recommendations to the four South American countries.

As the data gathered is confidential, M. Guye declined to comment on his findings.

Many advanced social laws are on the books of those four countries. Uruguay pioneered in labor legislation. Chile has enacted many social laws recently, building on a foundation laid under former President Alessandri. Brazil has lately introduced measures designed to improve the lot of labor. Argentina is responding more slowly to the same trend.

Interest of the International Labor Office in South America goes back many years. There have been several publications dealing with the subject.

A sidelight of this latest fact-finding survey is that its results will be taken back to a Canadian city. Under existing world conditions, Canada is increasingly conscious of its relations with other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The Swedish vessel Goonawarra had an eventful voyage after leaving the Baltic, where she had been tied up a year. Sailing March 5 with general cargo, she was stopped by a German patrol and taken into Christiansand, Norway. Released after 30 minutes, the Goonawarra then fell into the hands of a British patrol.

Harvard Group Calls for War To Keep American Liberties

With an aroused conviction that there is facing America a job which "must be done," 100 Harvard students today called upon their Country to send them to war in defense of "all that America is and can be."

Denouncing the defeatists who are calling for appeasement, the Harvard Student Defense League declared in an executive committee resolution that "America has a total stake in this war" which demands a "total effort now."

"The Harvard Student Defense League urges the people of the United States to declare war on Nazi Germany immediately," the students, themselves prospective soldiers, declared; "and to implement this declaration with the most effective use of all the resources at our disposal."

There is a "very good chance for success," the young men stated, pointing to the "inherent weaknesses of Hitler's empire, built on force and ruthlessness."

"Even if the prospects for victory seemed dim," they added, "our choice would be no different."

Hoped to Avoid War

"Together with the rest of America," the Harvard men recalled, "we prayed that we might avoid it [war], and we hoped that our goal might be attained without resort to it. We know that this was a vain hope.

"Since the outbreak of this 'foreign war' it has been evident that America's interests are vitally concerned with its outcome. As the tide of battle has progressively gone against friends of democracy and western civilization, America's stake has become even more apparent. . . .

"We maintain that America's only chance for a future acceptable to Americans lies in a total effort on the side of England now. Recent events have clearly shown that England cannot survive without increased American aid. It is equally evident that England and her allies cannot win without our complete support.

Total Effort Needed Now

"Only in a British victory—in a defeat of Hitler's 'New Order' can there be security for America, and only with security can there be domestic progress. . . .

"Both military and moral considerations demand a total effort now."

Such an effort, the Harvard men recognized, will require "much pain and sacrifice," but not to make it "would mean death—death for all that America is and can be."

"There is only one course, only one answer," they stated. "That course requires a total effort by democratic America to win a chance for a democratic future; it requires the solemn and determined resolve by the American people that the job must be done.

"There is only one word for this: that word is war."

Students Ask Deficit Plan For Harvard

After a dip into the University's budget problems, the Harvard Student Council today protested economy measures upon which the college has decided and suggested a deficit financing program be adopted.

The proposed 25 per cent cut in Harvard expenses will cause "severe curtailment" of the tutorial system, the Council warned. This system, the group added, is "a symbol and, at Harvard at least, the focal point of a liberal education."

The economy measure will be made necessary, University officials have stated, by the loss of tuition income expected as a result of the drafting of students into the Army. The College is said to be preparing for operations under wartime conditions.

As alternatives to the 25 per cent cut in expenses, the Council suggested:

1. Digging into the University endowment—i. e., reduction of capital—to obtain money for current expenses.
2. Reduction of salaries of faculty men who spend part of their time in Washington on defense work.
3. Use of Government money. The college should request a return for University facilities and men being used in the defense program.
4. Forming of a special inter-Departmental fund.

United Service Camp Activities Indorsed by First Corps Chief

The United Service Organizations, now conducting a nation-wide campaign to raise $10,765,000 for providing wholesome leisure time activities for soldiers, sailors, and workers in defense production centers, today received the wholehearted indorsement of Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area.

Discussing the U. S. O. program at the second of a two-day conference on Army morale held at the Army Base, South Boston, General Woodruff said the funds of the organization would be used solely for carrying out the program of organization during the first year by furnishing personnel and by operating service clubs to be provided by the Government in the vicinity of Army and Navy camps and stations, defense production centers, and overseas bases.

Agencies comprising the United Service Organizations are the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Y. W. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Travelers' Aid Association.

The work of the U. S. O. will not supplant that of existing agencies, General Woodruff pointed out. It is distinctly a planning and co-ordinating group. The individual agencies will operate the programs developed under the co-ordinated direction of the U. S. O.

Although it has become evident that the Army can conduct morale and welfare work within camp reservations there is real need for the same sort of work in areas near camps and defense centers to serve soldiers off duty, General Woodruff said.

"Areas surrounding camps," the General said, "have been found inadequate in their resources for men who come to town by thousands, find themselves without proper recreational facilities, without friends, and little to do but stand on street corners."

Present plans call for the establishment of 300 service clubs in military, naval, and defense areas. Each club will have its own program designed to meet the peculiar local needs. It will include religious services, conducted in co-operation with chaplains and local clergymen, counsel and guidance for personal problems, social events and entertainments, hospitality in homes and the creation of opportunity for normal friendships.

Other military and defense news in brief:

New England Naval Expansions—The House Naval Affairs Committee today approved legislation authorizing $31,115,000 expansion of Naval shore facilities. Included in the bill were items of $2,000,000 for improvement of fleet operating facilities at Newport, R. I.; $3,500,000 for extension of facilities at the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hingham, Mass., and $1,095,000 for expansion of training station facilities at Newport, R. I.

First Division Prepares: Curtailed leaves of two days for members of the 16th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens indicated that this outfit would be the first to leave for Puerto Rico, probably about June 2. Members of other First Division outfits are being granted three-day furloughs to permit final visits with families and friends before the Division starts south. All leaves terminate Sunday at 8 p. m. It is anticipated that the entire Division will be on the way to the Caribbeans by June 10.

Cape Listening Post: An airplane listening post at the outermost top of Cape Cod is planned by the United States Army, it was disclosed at Truro, Mass., where workmen are constructing a road through the wilderness to the site where the station will be located. Details of the post were not made public, but it is anticipated that the asphalt road will be completed in about two weeks.

R. A. F. Instructor: Members of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense School will receive air-raid warden instruction from a Royal Air Force officer, it was learned today with the announcement that Lieut. Col. Harry M. Leapman would travel to the United States as soon as arrangements could be made. The information was received from Ambassador John Winant who cabled Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday.

Army Opposes Oil Tanks Near South Boston Base

Strong United States Army opposition to erection of oil tanks on State-owned land along the reserve channel, South Boston, on the ground that it would handicap defense of the city, was voiced today by Maj. Francis J. Lennon, representing the First Corps Area.

Major Lennon appeared at a public hearing before the State Public Works Commission, on the petition of Albert M. Simmons of Atlantic, to purchase a 30-acre tract of land adjoining the road to Castle Island to store 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil and other petroleum products. The Army officer pointed out that the Army has invested $27,000,000 in the nearby Army Base.

"I would remind this board," he continued, "of the city of Rotterdam, of the Dutch Shell Oil Co., and what happened there in a very few hours when the Germans let loose.

He added that oil tanks are now in the vicinity of the proposed site but asserted "if the Army must have one arm tied behind its back in the defense of Boston this Commission should not tie the other arm by allowing the erection of more tanks."

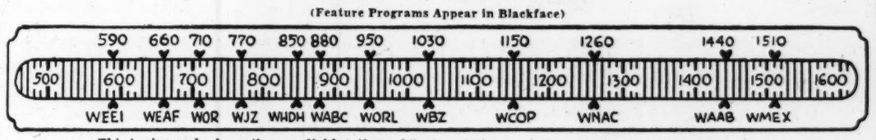
The Major told the Commission that the War Department is preparing to open negotiations with the State for lease of the particular tract of land under discussion. The Federal Government, he said, proposes to erect a $1,000,000 dock at the site as well as other cantonment buildings which would revert to the State upon expiration of the lease.

Clarence W. Barnes, counsel for the petitioner, warned that New England faces a tremendous oil shortage next fall. He claimed that the proposed tanks would supply the requirements of the State for at least three weeks. The purchase price for the land is $250,000. Mr. Barnes said the State would not only receive the purchase price but a sizeable tax on the oil stored in the tanks as well.

Numerous other officials and South Boston citizens were opposed to the oil farm. They included: Lieutenant Commander S. T. Stengel, representing the Commandant of the First Naval District; Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority; the Rev. Patrick J. Waters, Pastor of the Saint Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, South Boston, who warned that if the State sells the land for an oil farm he will stage a gigantic public demonstration against granting of a permit by the Boston Street Commissioner.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"....	Red Sox - Philadelphia,	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	first game	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food talk; music....	"John's Other Wife"....	"The Guiding Light"....	Red Sox - Philadelphia,	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"....	"Vic and Sade".....	second game	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Red Sox - Philadelph'a,	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	second game	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Red Sox - Philadelphia,	Novachord solos .....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	second game	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"Meet the Band".....	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk..	"Drama Behind News"..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Wings on Watch".....	"Three Suns"; vocal....	Frank Ryan's Sports..	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight" ...	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	Ted Steele, songs..	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sport results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Eton Boys: quartet....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; drama....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch....	"Concert Miniatures"..	"Here's Morgan".....	Charlie Barnet's Orch...
7:45	"Second Husband"..	"This Man's Army".....	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Housing talk .....
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins's Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs"; drama....	Gordon Jenkins's Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Don Arres' Orch.	"Essays in Drama"....
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Ray Scott's Orchestra...
8:45	sketch; News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama	Social Security talk ....
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:15	interviews; music .	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour .....
9:30	"Invitation to	News—Here and Abroad	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Learning"	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	Molly": music	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or..	New American Music...	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15	United China Relief	New American Music...	guests; orchestra	News Service	Tony Martin's Orchestra
10:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt ....
10:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt ....
11:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt ....
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Music: records ...	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music ...
11:45	B. Byrnes's Orch...	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Leonard Keller's Orch.	"Day's End"; News ....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Talk, news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	News of Europe...	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news....	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"..	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"....
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	Movie talk; Music.....	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; "As You Like It"..	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": drama...	"Just About Time".....	Choir Loft: organ.....	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra .....
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Talk; Organ recital....	Kathryn Turney Garten	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Fashion talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club...	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You" .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights...	.....
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson....	"Mary Marlin"	News	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest" .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl....	"Lone Journey"; drama.	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Ann Nigro, pianist...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four.....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	News; Talk; Music.....	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs...	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program...	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural news..	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future".	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Right to Happiness.	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program ....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"...	Religious Program ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news....	Ann Demirjian, songs..
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band.....	"The Mystery Man"...	Sport comment	Concert orchestra ....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros": sketch..	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Accordiana"	David Williams, songs...
2:45	"Kate Hopkins".....	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	baseball game	Sports and music.....
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"....	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	baseball game	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Red Sox - Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial..	baseball game	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Red Sox - Philadelphia	John Kiley, organist ...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	baseball game	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Wings on Watch".....	Three Suns Trio..	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon ..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today"; drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"...	Shirley Sadler, songs...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	"Out of the Blue".....	"Concert Miniatures" ...	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	"I'm an American".....
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15	ward G. Robinson.	Kelly, m. c.; speaker..	'How Did You Meet?': sk.	Meeting on the Air:	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	"Bases of a Durable	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	Peace"	Serenade in Tango Time.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	From London: A. Mann.	Album .....
9:30	Baker; Portland	News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney":	'Adventures in Rhythm':	Classical Album .....
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra ..	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	dramatic sketch	vocalists; orchestra ..	Classical Album .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	"Dance Digest" .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	Network program	"Dance Digest" .....
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	Network program	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; "Starlight	News; Music	News Service	Boake Carter, news....	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Serenade"; music.	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather..	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	"Master Works of	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Will Bradley's Orch....	"Day's End"; music ...
11:45	Music"; records ..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Will Bradley's Orch....	"Day's End"; News ....

Plan to Sell 'L' Power Plants To Be Aired at Public Hearing

A public hearing on the proposed sale of Boston Elevated Railway power plants to the Boston Edison Company will be held shortly, it was announced today.

In accordance with an order passed unanimously by the Boston City Council, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will request officials of both companies to attend the public hearing, he said. A date for the hearing has not been set.

The proposed transaction, to involve $7,400,000, is "a matter of great interest to the citizens of Boston," Councilor Henry L. Shattuck declared in submitting the motion on behalf of the hearing to the Council.

Although a sale of the El's power plants have considerable significance in the affairs of the publicly-supported Elevated and of the big electrical utility company, popular interest in the matter has been limited mostly to the question of whether such a sale would reduce the annual Elevated deficits assessed in the tax rates of Greater Boston.

When asked this question during the Council discussion late yesterday, Councilor Shattuck stated that according to figures he had seen, a saving of $200,000 to $300,000 (with resultant saving of about 10 to 13 cents in Boston's tax rate) might result.

Opponents of the sale, however, contend that such saving might not be worth while because sale would tend toward an electrical monopoly and make the public traction concern dependent upon a private firm for power. They further urge that the El has surplus power at its plant today, and that a saving might be effected by arranging to sell this power.

With the El deficit for this year being held up pending possible legal action against the El trustees, and a possible full-dress legal battle over the El's affairs in the offing, the proposed sale takes on particular significance. To answer the questions noted above, and to bring out additional information about the proposed sale, Councilor Shattuck proposed the public inquiry.

He asked the questions: Is the offered price of $7,400,000 fair? Is the charge of 7.18 to 7.60 mills per kilowatt hour to be charged the El for privately-produced power fair? What would it cost to interconnect the power lines and producing facilities of both organizations? Is it advisable in the public interest that the publicly-controlled El dispose of its power plants?

Halleran Quits Post in Queens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—John J. Halleran, political veteran of Queens Borough, where he is Commissioner of Public Works and sponsor of the long incumbency of Borough President George U. Harvey, has resigned his Commissionership, effective Aug. 1. A holder of extensive realty properties in the Borough and one of its wealthiest residents, Mr. Halleran is voluntarily leaving his $9,850-a-year post, Mr. Harvey said, with a tribute to his Commissioner's 23 years of service as so energetic that "no one in public office has a better right to say that he is tired."

Ascap Royalties Face S. C. Tax

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 26 (AP)—Representative Boyd Brown of Fairfield estimated today that $200,000 to $300,000 a year in new State revenue would result from the bill ratified by the Legislature last week which would charge 3 per cent on gross royalty receipts collected by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers on copyright music.

Mason & Hamlin

Vertical

Incomparable in its beauty of tone—this charming design made in mahogany with inlays of rosewood

Priced at $495

Slightly more for walnut

EASY TERMS

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.

Chickering's

Home of Mason & Hamlin—Chickering

146 BOYLSTON ST. LIB. 8100

BOSTON

Doorbell ringing—easy style

There's nothing mysterious about the way advertising works.

It's like the salesmen who go from house to house looking for customers.

Advertising does the same job on a larger scale.

It's quicker—reaches more people—at a lower cost per call.

In other words, it's a time saver, which means it's a money saver as well.

The Christian Science Monitor

ALBIANI CAFETERIA

Fine Foods at Lowest Pr

Bridges Warns Of Nazi World In Admen Talk

Excerpts from a luncheon talk by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire to the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association at the Parker House today follow:

Every informed American is aware that the world has fallen upon the most critical period in its history.

A people who have as cherished heritages all of the free and worthy institutions the world has known are shocked beyond description by the crude and cruel acts of a barbaric mind. However, it is not only the crudeness and the cruelty that makes us rebel; it is also the threat of a new world order in which freedom of the mind, the body, and the spirit will be unknown and under which men and women of every tongue will be as machines in the hands of a master-mechanic.

No man who has known freedom, whose mind has been free to conceive things of beauty and usefulness, and whose hands have been free to create those things could reconcile himself to such an existence. That is why the vast majority of the free people of this free nation have determined that no force shall destroy their life and liberties and that no other free people will be asked to accept submergement at the hands of an outlaw dictator without receiving as much aid as good conscience and human effort will permit us to give.

This Is Democracy

That attitude of the vast majority of Americans has become the foreign policy of our Government, for this is a democracy.

The people of the United States have labored long and hard to develop a way of living that they are determined shall not perish from the earth. Their every institution is meaningful to them and therefore cherished by them. They acknowledge that freedom of opportunity, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom to offer divine worship as they choose have made possible the progress and prosperity that they have known.

There are those who persist in the sincere belief that the war which is spreading itself across the other continents of the world, destroying and maiming human bodies and stifling human spirits, is merely another of Europe's periodic wars. There are those who persist in the sincere belief that no matter what the outcome of that battle between free and regimented peoples life as we know it will continue without interruption.

To such beliefs neither my mind nor my conscience will allow me to subscribe. It is enough for me to know that already strong and courageous people have been beaten into subjection. It is enough for me to know that the outlaw dictators have so far advanced on schedule through and over every nation they said they would conquer and enslave. It is enough for me to know that the outlaw dictators have brazenly made it clear that they seek complete domination over the life and affairs of all the peoples of all the world.

If knowledge of those things were not enough, I as well as all other citizens of the United States have the warning and the plan of Hitler which most directly concerns our own land. He has said that even the United States of America will know the effect not only of his rule but of the might of his armed forces. The subjection of our nation is a part of his plan. None of us can yet tell if it is possible for Hitler and his dictator friends to successfully attack us. A successful attack either from the East or the West or the North or the South, or simultaneously from those points is not inconceivable.

Control of Commerce

Suppose we discard that consideration, we do know that if the outlaw dictators roll over England, they will control the commerce of the world. Then the farmers of America would be forced to compete with the vassal regions of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. The working men of America would be forced to compete with the near-slave labor of present totalitarian states and the slave conditions in the conquered countries. That would mean the collapse of our standard of living and the elimination of opportunity from the lives of our people.

You can see that even if the military forces of the outlaw dictators never attempted to attack us, we in America could lose our shirts by remote control.

The impulse of the American people to do all in their power to assist the nations that are today defending themselves against brute force and the possibility of such a bitter life is irresistible. We know that it is not enough for us to concentrate upon building and maintaining our own defenses. We know today that the defense of other free nations is vital to the defense of this free nation.

In the last year and a half humans have learned just how short time is. We have watched the powerful military machine of the dictators roll rapidly across two continents. The last bulwark of freedom on yonder shores is dangerously near defeat. We have read, and common sense causes us to believe, that the end of the British Empire means the end of life as we know it. We know that without the aid we alone can give her, England cannot long stand. . . .

Farming Is Lots More Fun Than Just Camping

Young Farmers at Work and Play at Kindercamp Farm

(1) Room for only one in this pint-sized boat, but who cares? (2) Hunting for "dust pussies" under the bed. (3) "Oink, Oink,"— or "Thanks for my breakfast, Ellen." (4) Trucking home a load of fresh vegetables from the garden.

'Little Feller' Gets Chance In New Camp

Today, with older brothers and sisters talking excitedly about going away to camp as soon as school days are over, it's small wonder that there's a somewhat woebegone expression on the faces of the little tots in the family.

"Aw, you're too young to go away to camp," says big brother, who already has earned his first-class Boy Scout badge. "Maybe in a year or two." And big sister, who is an ardent 4-H'er, is not much more helpful. To be sure, it's only her second year away at camp, but already she feels like an old-timer.

However, little tots are not without camping privileges. For in Bremen Township, Maine, not far from Damariscotta, Elizabeth W. Bartlett, of Newton, Mass., conducts her Kindercamp Farm. Visitors to this old New England farm will find it a small child's world, attuned to children of from three to seven years of age.

One finds difficulty in deciding just who gets the most pleasure out of Kindercamp Farm—the youngsters or Miss Bartlett. She has a natural and unassuming manner with the small "farmers," and her Farm is unique among private camps, not only for its age and number limits—12 at a time is the rule—but also for its individual personality.

Let's peek in at Kindercamp Farm. Morning's at seven, with the ringing of the old cowbell. And then, of course, there is supervision of tooth-brushing and all that. Punctuality at breakfast is stressed.

Next, we must feed the animals. "It's my turn to feed the pig," squeals six-year-old Ellen, who appears with a bucket to mix a mash for the young porker in his clean outdoor pen.

When all the small animals have had their breakfast, there's the indoor chores. Boys and girls help with making their own beds, smoothing patchwork - quilted spreads on undersized four-poster beds. Brooms are brought into play, too, in a search for "dust pussies" under the beds.

But, all is not work at Kindercamp Farm. For there's the big sand yard, surrounded by bright flowers, where homemade toys seem to be most in favor—and there's sand enough for everybody.

High tide brings bathing in the sheltered cove under expert supervision.

Then comes dinner. And what a real interest in fresh vegetables that you've helped to grow yourself.

After that—a two-hour rest—and most of the youngsters sleep. Afternoon brings a choice of fun. Perhaps it's picking blackberries. Maybe its a bit of nature study. There's even a bit of clam-digging for the more energetic ones.

Miss Bartlett, Director of Kindercamp Farm, believes that the world situation with the problems of war and national defense may have created tension in many a home.

She says: "We help such children to get the 'deep feel' of the beauty of the earth, the sky, and the sea.

Make Good on Pledged Aid, Toledo Editor Urges U. S.

An uncompromising call upon the United States to make good its promised aid to Britain was laid before the Advertising Federation of America at its annual banquet last night by Grove Patterson, Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Mr. Patterson, a journalist of national reputation, made a blunt, hard-headed analysis of America's position on the eve of President Roosevelt's long-awaited speech tonight. Some of the most vigorous passages of Mr. Patterson's address follow:

We advertise aid to Britain—but we do not deliver the goods. Hitler and his legions cannot destroy the morale of Great Britain. The only people who can break the morale of the British people are the people of America.

It is not that all Americans love all Britishers or love their foreign policy. We defend more than England. With the English, we defend the liberties that a continent has lost.

In America, as in England, there is danger that the desire for peace shall overshadow the desire for preservation of the road to a free life. But—there is no peace, no neutrality, between right and wrong.

Mr. Patterson told the advertisers that they possess the ability to give the average man and woman in America the perspective with which to be realistic as well as idealistic and to stand firm to meet the challenge of the times.

What Democracy needs, he said, is "fresh copy" to advertise its superiority over all other forms of life and government.

Mr. Patterson, in a somewhat unusual definition of Democracy, said that "merely as a form of government, it is inferior to the totalitarian system. Autocracy is more competent. Things can be accomplished overnight in a dictator state that take six months or a year to accomplish under a loose state of representative government."

But, the speaker went on, that is not the point. "Let us not miss the real meaning of Democracy. Democracy is immeasurably more than a form of government. It is a spirit. Democracy provides an atmosphere in which man can be somebody and go somewhere under his own power."

Draft Deferment Asked by Students

Terming the Selective Service Act a "peacetime measure" which should be treated strictly as such until changed by Legislative process the officers and directors of Boston College Alumni Association have adopted a resolution seeking deferment for college students until their courses of study have been completed.

The resolution follows:

Resolved: that the Senators and Congressmen from Massachusetts be requested to take immediate action to have the present Selective Service Act amended, if necessary, to provide that deferment be granted to all students who are candidates for either graduate or undergraduate degrees as long as they continue to fulfill the requirements necessary to obtain the degree for which they may be enrolled.

Evening Schools Plan Graduation

Commencement exercises for 101 graduates of the Central Evening High School, only public evening high school in the City offering both academic and commercial courses, will be held at 8 p. m. Thursday evening, May 29.

In addition to those receiving diplomas, 2,100 students will receive certificates. Total enrollment of the institution is 1,435.

During the year about 16,000 students have enrolled in all the Boston evening schools, Superintendent Arthur L. Gould stated. They have been studying subjects authorized in the curriculum of the day high schools, and special courses, largely industrial, planned in consideration of the war emergency.

Women's G. O. P. Club Annual Meeting Soon

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will be held on Thursday May 29 at the assembly hall of the clubhouse. Annual reports of club officers, directors of departments, and county chairmen will be heard.

Sale!
WOMEN'S IMPORTED SWEATERS
$2 - $3 - $5
Original prices $4.50 to $10.50
Not a complete range of sizes and colors, but they are good sweaters for your summer sportswear.
Stock Up at These Low Prices
325 SWEATERS—22 MODELS
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston

Thanksgiving Day Date Shift Pleases N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 27—New Hampshire, whose native daughter, Sara J. Hale, brought about the annual observation of Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday in November, not only has stuck to this date in spite of experimentation by President Roosevelt, but is pleased that the President is going to swing back into line with New Hampshire in 1942.

In a statement, Gov. Robert O. Blood declared that "in view of the fact that our Legislature recently passed a Concurrent Resolution memorializing Congress to put New Hampshire on record in favor of U. S. Senate Bill Number 360 and that New Hampshire has remained on the traditional Thanksgiving date, with the further statement from President Roosevelt that in 1942 we will return to the usual Thanksgiving Day, I can see no reason why New Hampshire should change its Thanksgiving Day in 1941."

Mrs. Hale, a native of Newport, N. H., as the editor of the first women's magazine, prevailed upon the then President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, to re-establish the policy of a day each Harvest Season as one of Thanksgiving in keeping with a custom first started by the founders of this Nation.

New Hampshire's United States Senator Styles Bridges (R) had been trying to bring the national observance into line with New Hampshire, but dropped it when President Roosevelt announced the failure of the experiment.

Tufts Training Place For Naval Reserve Unit

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, has announced that official word has come to the College from Secretary Frank Knox of the Department of the Navy indicating that Tufts College has been selected as a location of one of the new units of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, to be established with the beginning of the next academic year.

Curb on Youth Delinquency Sought in Vermont Survey

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 27—An intensive survey of juvenile delinquency in Vermont has been launched by the State Department of Public Walfare. It is hoped that corrective measures may be applied which will eventually result in a substantial reduction in the number of delinquents.

Co-operating in the survey are members of the State judiciary, welfare workers, school officials, and heads of the State's corrective institutions. Questionnaires are being sent to judges of municipal courts before whom most cases of juvenile delinquency are heard, and information is sought on such questions as: "Are we going to stick to the interpretation of 'juvenile,' as a minor under 16 years of age, or should we raise this age to 18 years?"

"Were juveniles between the ages of 16 and 19 given definite sentences or were commitments 'for the balance of their minority'?"

"Can it be determined how a defendant will react to training so that a definite short-term sentence would be to his advantage?"

"Do you consider that you send a juvenile to the Weeks School for 'punishment' or for 'training,' and is this explained to the defendant?"

High Age Favored

A majority of the questionnaires so far returned indicate a trend toward raising the age level, so that wayward youths of 17 and 18 might be assigned to the industrial school rather than to the reformatory. Those favoring the higher age-level definition of juvenile point out that an 18-year-old boy, sent to the industrial school, probably would remain there until he was 21, while if sent to a reformatory it would be for a shorter period of time. Thus, the boy, if sentenced to the industrial school, would receive three years of intensive training in some trade, fitting him for a job upon release.

The Weeks Industrial School conducts a placement bureau which is separated under a system of credits whereby a youth, upon his release, is given a job in private business.

Under the survey being conducted, a census will be taken of juvenile delinquents in Vermont and, with this as a basis, the program will be expanded to include such data as causes of delinquency and the aftereffects of "punishment" or "training" assigned in each case.

Construction at Fort

Construction of 10 buildings at Fort Ethan Allen, to be started immediately, has been announced by Maj. T. R. Spooner, Construction Quartermaster at the post. Cost of the buildings will total $110,850 and will include three warehouses, six "igloos" for ammunition storage, and a repair shop with large crane for handling heavy guns.

At present a sewer construction project is being completed at the post with WPA labor. This has delayed the $450,000 airport-expansion program in Burlington. Workmen now employed on the sewer project will be transferred to the airport job upon completion this week of the sewer system.

Other major WPA projects, which must be pushed to completion within the next few weeks, according to State Administrator Harold P. Radigan, includes repair and improvement of the "access road" in the town of Jericho, leading from Fort Ethan Allen to the artillery range in Underhill.

Site for Arsenal

A new State arsenal site outside the thickly settled section of Montpelier has been recommended in a report submitted to Gov. William H. Willis by a special legislative commission.

Extension of the present arsenal site on College Street brought protests both from adjacent residential areas and representatives of Heaton Hospital and Vermont Junior College, which are in the vicinity. The noise nuisance and the arsenal's potentiality as a bombing target were the basis of protests.

The commission recommends that the State co-operate in obtaining a grant from the Federal Government to assist in erection of a new and up-to-date arsenal. It says the new site can be acquired for about $1,500, is suitable for future expansion, and is located advantageously for both railroad and highway transportation.

Juvenile Court Judges Await Boston Forum

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Association of Juvenile Court Judges of America will open a two-day session in Boston tomorrow with leading juvenile court judges of the country in attendance.

Timed to dovetail with the annual meeting of the National Probation Association which opens Thursday, the conference of juvenile court judges will turn attention to problems concerning the young offender and to methods of dealing with the juvenile delinquent.

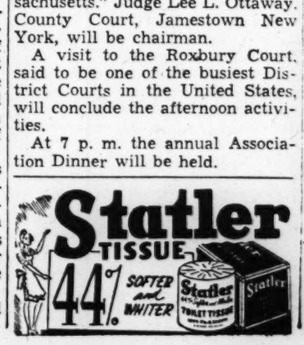
Opening session of the conference will be at 9:30 tomorrow morning at the Hotel Statler with Judge Harlington Wood, Springfield, Ill., presiding. The speaker will be Judge Henry S. Waldman, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Elizabeth, N. J., whose topic will be "Handicaps That Beset the Judge." A question box led by Judge Clark E. Higbee, Juvenile Court, Grand Rapids, Mich., will follow.

Judge Michael J. Scott of St. Louis, Mo., will preside at the luncheon meeting and Dr. Augusta H. Bronner of the Judge Baker Guidance Center will discuss "Changing Concepts of Delinquency."

The afternoon meeting will hear Judge John H. Lamneck, New Philadelphia, Ohio, President of the Ohio State Association of Juvenile Judges, discuss "What a State Judges Association Can Do.' Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court, and Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the District Court, Roxbury, will talk on "Juvenile Courts in Massachusetts." Judge Lee L. Ottaway. County Court, Jamestown New York, will be chairman.

A visit to the Roxbury Court, said to be one of the busiest District Courts in the United States, will conclude the afternoon activities.

At 7 p. m. the annual Association Dinner will be held.



That Old Road to the Cabin Certainly Does Amplify the Rattles

Squeaks and rattles, usually heard one at a time, all give voice in chorus when you drive over a bumpy road—a clear indication that it's time to go to one of the good service stations or garages advertised in The Christian Science Monitor to have the noises silenced. These advertisers employ men who are skilled workers on automobile bodies. It is work like this that prolongs the newness of a car, makes driving more pleasant, and saves money in the long run.

'Meet the People' at the Shubert—Midweek Prospects on Radio

Musical Revue From West Makes Its Bow to Boston

By Edwin F. Melvin

A parenthetical note on the program for "Meet the People," the musical revue which arrived last evening at the Shubert, remarks that "any similarity between the order of the program and what you see on the stage is purely accidental." But that may be taken to indicate the general air of informality which has been preserved rather than to point to any lack of preparation. For this revue is not something new on its way to New York. It opened nearly a year and a half ago in Hollywood, made its way eastward to Manhattan, and is now on tour under the management of Danny Dare. The number of performances which have been given is substantial, yet the company still has the freshness and the enthusiasm which might be expected in a new production.

Some of the liveliness may be explained by the youthfulness of most of the cast, and some by the general plan of the entertainment. The company is sizable, but there are no stars. Half a dozen or more of the players are singled out to lead the sketches and songs. Most of them also contribute specialties of their own. But none of them is overburdened. The settings and costumes are simple. There are no elaborate production numbers. Most of the 30 items on the program are comparatively brief, and the whole show moves at a rapid pace.

There is a social-significance point of view to some of the songs and sketches, more than is usually to be found on the commercial stage. It is to be noted, for instance, in such a ditty as "Union Label," or in such a sketch as "Elmer's Wedding Day." There are too, as might be expected, some references to Hollywood and the business of making pictures. The Princess in "The Legend of the Sleeping Beauty" is presumably Hollywood, unaware of the turmoil and the strife of the world, though that hardly seems applicable in the face of some of the movie melodramas. But most of the entertainment seems aimed not so much at conveying a point of view as at providing amusement.

Under the latter category can be found romantically sentimental songs, lightly done. One of the best of them is "The Stars Remain," sung by Beryl Carew and Robert Davis, with Marion Colby to follow them with a "dead pan" afterpiece. Good-natured fun is poked at several celebrities by the imitations of Elizabeth Talbot-Martin. Her most skillful caricature is perhaps of Katharine Hepburn. There is a long, nonsensical, but amusing monologue by Henny Youngman, that starts with vague references to "Wuthering Heights" and wanders far afield, with some lines that are not quite in impeccable taste.

Diane Davis contributes a song, "Hurdy Gurdy Verdi," that interrupts the high notes with bits of dance and comedy. But Verdi is not the only one of the classics to get attention. "Let's Steal a Tune from Offenbach" takes up the whole topic of borrowing from standard composers, with the suggestion that they might feel flattered by such a compliment. The dancing varies from the jitterbug efforts of Dorothy Roberts and Ted Arkin, through the polka steps of Jack Williams, the taps of Peggy Ryan, Jack Boyle, and Patricia Brilhante, and the Latin-American convolutions of Josephine Del Mar.

Refereces to army recruiting, which much have been added since the show started, find a place, with Joey Faye lending low comedy touches. There are side glances at the Joads, with Robert Nash to sing about them. Jack Albertson and Eddie Johnson comment on "The Same Old South" in song-and-dance style. The entertainment, in short, has the variety of a vaudeville bill, with the chorus of a revue to provide a background.

'Meet the People'

At the Shubert—Musical revue produced by Danny Dare. Lyrics by Harry Myers. Music by Jay Gorney. Sketches directed by Mortimer Offner. Revue editor, Edward Eliscu. Settings by Frederick Stover. Sketches are by Ben and Sol Barzman, Henry Blankfort, Bert Lawrence Milt Gross, Joey Faye, Mike Quin, Sid Kuller, Ray Golden, Arthur Ross, Messrs. Offner, Gorney, Dare, and Eliscu. The cast includes the following:

Jack Williams	Joey Faye
Elizabeth Talbot-Martin	
Henny Youngman	Marion Colby
Betty Garrett	Eddie Johnson
Curt Conway	Jack Albertson
Diane Davis	Josephine Del Mar
Peggy Ryan	Jack Boyle
Angus Hopkins	Patricia Brilhante
Robert Davis	Robert Nash
Ted Arkin	Dorothy Roberts
Frank Maxwell	Beryl Carew

'The Doctor's Dilemma' in Black and White

Left to right are Bramwell Fletcher, Katharine Cornell, Raymond Massey, Ralph Forbes, Whitford Kane, and Cecil Humphreys. The play continues at the Shubert in New York, but Mr. Massey is leaving the cast Saturday night.

All Networks To Radiocast Fireside Chat

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat," rumored to be one of greatest significance, will be radiocast by the principal Boston stations tonight.

Shirley Temple is to be heard in one of her infrequent air appearances, for the benefit of United China Relief.

A new arrangement of familiar patriotic music and some modern classical music programs are scheduled.

Talks bearing upon the current war situation and round-ups of the national defense program are among mid-week features. The founder of the probationary system is to be honored from Boston.

Tonight

Presidential address

President Roosevelt, in "Fireside Chat" before members of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps, in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red and Blue-WNAC and WBZ, MBS-WAAB, WMEX, 10:30.

Features

Shirley Temple, Claudette Colbert, Hall Johnson Choir to be heard in program for United China Relief; Tyrone Power, master of ceremonies; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Forum

Sidney Hook, New York University professor, authority on Walt Whitman, to participate on "Invitation to Learning" panel for discussion of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Variety

Gabriel Heatter to be "guest" of his own program, "We, the People," in an interview on some incidents from his journalistic career; also Willard Connolly, whose grandfather painted "The Spirit of '76," and Adrienne Matzenauer, singing daughter of the noted opera star; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Bob Hope to begin program tour of Pacific Coast Army camps; Dorothy Lamour to be guest of first program from Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music

Morton Gould to present "Medley for Uncle Sam," his new arrangement of well-known patriotic tunes, in his orchestral program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Charles Naginski's "Sinfonietta for Chamber Orchestra," to be presented by Frank Black in his "New American Music' program in connection with the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Wednesday

Talk Features

Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio, on "America and the War"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

"Quiz Kids," with 12-year-old Paul Sigmund, of Philadelphia, as guest, to be heard from Fort Sheridan, Ill., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Representative Louis L. Ludlow (D) of Indiana, who made welcome address on Lindbergh's return from his flight to Europe, on "The Peace Side"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Representative Walter G. Ploeser, Mo., on the St. Lawrence Seaway; MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Variety

Rosemary Lane and Cesar Romero to be guests of Eddie Cantor, among regular program features; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Thursday

Talk features.

"Vox Pop" boys to have Ethel Merman, Arthur Treacher, Shirley Booth, and Donald Cook as guests on the occasion of a tribute to Walt Disney's "Fantasia"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"One Year of Defense," a report to the nation from various defense plants on first anniversary of National Defense Advisory Commission; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Centenary of the probation system, founded by John Augustus, Boston shoemaker, to be marked by address by Thomas E. Dewey from Centennial Banquet at Statler Hotel, Boston; Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

Prominent military officers to be on panel of last forum of season on America's Town Meeting in discussion, "What Is the State of Our National Defense?"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Frank McHugh, James Hilton and Duke Ellington to be guests of Bing Crosby, among regular hour features; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Priscilla Lane to play role in farcical department store drama, "Million Dollar Baby," with John Barrymore and Rudy Vallee; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music.

Mozart's "Paris" Symphony No. 31, Aaron Copland's "Quiet City" and Gluck-Mottl's "Ballet Suite" are chosen by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" orchestral program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Scandinavian program of items by Gade, Sodermann, Sibelius, and Grieg in eight-hand arrangements by First Piano Quartet; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:45.

Nicolas Slonimsky

His "Four Simple Pieces for Orchestra" will be played at the Pops on June 2, when a group of tables will be reserved for the Malkin Conservatory, of which he is a faculty member.

American Ballet Caravan

After what appeared to be a long winter's hibernation, Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan is now visibly astir with the most sumptuous plan of its career. The company, augmented from chamber-dance-concert proportions to a good theater size of 35 dancers, will start in June for a six months' tour of South America, visiting Caracas, Bogota, Cordoba, Lima, Santiago, Valparaiso, Montevideo, Rosario, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, and, if all's well with the Western Hemisphere by then, Recife, Belen, Pernambuco, other towns in Northern Brazil, Trinidad, Haiti, Cuba, and Mexico. The Sociedad Musical Daniel, under the direction of Ernesto de Quesada, has arranged it.

Six new ballets and three revivals—"Billy the Kid," "Filling Station," and "Charade"—will constitute the repertoire. The new works are: a Mexican Indian folk opera, "Las Pastorelas," or "Pastoreka," with choreography by Lew Christensen, assisted by José Ambrosio Martinez and José Fernandez, music by Paul Bowles, and costumes by Alvin Colt; a jazz ballet, "Juke Box," by William Dollar, music by Alec Wilder, setting and costumes by Tom Lee; Antony Tudor's first American ballet, "Time Table," to Aaron Copland's "Music for the Theater," scenery and costumes by James Morcom; and three ballets by George Balanchine, all set to music in concerto form—one to Bach's Double Violin Concerto, one to Tchaikovsky's Second Piano Concerto, and one, "The Cave of Sleep," to a score especially composed by Paul Hindemith, described as a "concerto for piano and strings based on theme and variations for the four sentiments, sanguinic, melancholic, choleric, and phlegmatic," with settings and costumes by Paul Tchelitchew.

The personnel of the company will include Lew Christensen, Gisella Caccialanza, Marie Jeanne, and William Dollar, principals; Helen Kramer, Lorna Landon, Mary Jane Shea, Olga Suarez, Beatrice Tompkins, Fred Danieli, Charles Dickson, and Nicolas Magallanes, soloists; and for the supporting cast, Mary Colbath, Betty Gilmore, June Graham, Babs Heath, Georgia Hiden, Hortense Kahrklin, Margit de Kova, Marjorie Moore, Peggy Noonan, Yvonne Patterson, Marie Quarequio, Adelaide Varricchio, Hilda Wagner, Billy Wynn, Todd Bollender, John Dunphy, Joseph Johnson, John Kriza, David Nillo, Newcomb Rice, Zachary Solov and John Taras; Emmanuel Balaban the conductor.

The company expects to use local orchestras for its music and to record music for native dances in the various regions visited with a recording apparatus lent by the Library of Congress.

The American Ballet Caravan has previously made two transcontinental tours, with stop-overs in Canada and Cuba, given short seasons in New York, and was last in evidence at the New York World's Fair last summer in a little ballet at the Ford Motor Company's Building, called "A Thousand Times Neigh." It is distinguished for presenting only original ballets, relying not at all on the standard repertoire.

M. L.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Scherzo from the Symphony No. 3. "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Bolero ..... Ravel
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Mikhail Sheyne
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Prevost
Fifth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Children's Art Center

Portraits by Mary Reardon of Quincy are on exhibition at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street. Miss Reardon is a young portraitist and her canvases reveal a desire to work out smoothly and conscientiously the many problems involved in naturalistic portraiture. She sets her figures well on the canvas, represents their features in an amiable way. She is at her best when she is not too restrained, when she is dominated less by considerations of making an accurate likeness and more by the wish to be picturesque.

Shown besides at the Children's Art Center are many of the clay heads and figures modeled by Margo Allen. Indigenous Americans are the subjects which interest Mrs. Allen particularly. Both in Mexico and New Mexico she has worked from native models, and she has shaped the features with a subtlety and insight which makes the portraits seem particularly expressive. The clays used are the deep terra cottas, and their tonalities have been graded and conditioned by the firing, so that sometimes they go down into black, sometimes dissolve into dull yellows. Mrs. Allen's sculptures have a relevancy to folkways that makes them especially important. It is not very often that sculptures by contemporaries have this peculiar compelling quality.

D. A.

Stage News

"Village Green" by Carl Allensworth, is to be tried out next summer at the Ridgeway Theater, White Plains, with Frank Craven in the leading role. Mr. Craven, who was important to both the stage and screen versions of "Our Town," has been making films in Hollywood. "Village Green" is intended for next season on Broadway.

* * *

"The Soldier Tanaka," adapted by John Colton from a play by Georg Kaiser, has been purchased by Harry H. Oshrin, a theatrical attorney, for production on Broadway next fall. Mr. Oshrin is part owner of "Tobacco Road."

* * *

Oscar Serlin, producer of "Life With Father," has purchased "The King's Maid," a play by Ferenc Molnar, for fall production.

News of the Screen

New York

Olivia de Havilland has been chosen to co-star with Fredric March in Warners' forthcoming "One Foot in Heaven." The adaptation of Hartzell Spence's novel of the same name is scheduled to go into production soon. Casey Robinson has written the screen play.

* * *

Sheppard Strudwick will play a featured role in Columbia's "Tonight Belongs to Us." The Gregory Ratoff production stars Loretta Young and features, along with Mr. Strudwick, Dean Jagger, Conrad Veidt, and Eugenie Leontovich. Otto Kruger has replaced Victor Varconi in the cast.

* * *

Robert Buckner has completed a first draft of his screen play, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," based on the story of George M. Cohan. Mr. Buckner is expected in New York early in June to confer with Mr. Cohan on the script. James Cagney is to be starred in the role of the song-and-dance man and production should start early in the summer.

* * *

Ann Miller, the dancer, has signed a long-term contract with Columbia under which her first assignment is announced for "Synthetic Lady." Besides her stage work, Miss Miller has been seen in "Stage Door," "You Can't Take It With You," "Hit Parade of 1941," "Too Many Girls," and "Melody Ranch."

* * *

Warners announce that as a result of Mary Astor's performance in "The Great Lie," she has been given the leading role in "Knight of Malta," a screen play by John Huston, which the author will direct.

* * *

Title changes: "Right to the Heart" is the new name of the Alice Faye film formerly called "A Straight Left." And "The Gentle People," which later became "Danger Harbor," is to be released as "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino, John Garfield, and Eddie Albert are its principal players.

To Hear Speech at Loew's

Arrangements have been made at the State and Orpheum for President Roosevelt's speech tonight to be heard in the lobbies of the two theaters. Charles E. Kurtzman, division manager, has arranged with Jordan Marsh Company for the installation of the radio equipment for this evening.

British Films' Recovery

By Harold Hobson

London

The condition of the films in Britain, after more than a year and a half of war, is similar to that of books and the theater. It would be untrue to say that they flourish. It would also be untrue to say that they languish. The boundaries of all three arts have been considerably narrowed, but within those boundaries there is a good deal of prosperous activity. Fewer books are published than there used to be, and they are printed on yellower paper. But they find more readers. The winter of 1939-40 was one of the worst on record from the point of view of book sales. The winter of 1940-41 has been one of the best. Most London theaters are closed, but those that are open are drawing crowded houses. Several film studios are closed, but those that are working are working at full pressure.

One that has closed is the old Gainsborough Studio at Islington. Here were made some of the most breezy of the Jessie Matthews comedies, and also the thrillers of Alfred Hitchcock, before he crossed the Atlantic. The Gainsborough studios always had an atmosphere of their own. Architecturally they were a remarkable sight. They had a huge chimney which towered over the neighboring canal. This chimney was their most striking feature, but from the point of view of film production it had no significance at all. It played no part whatever in the making of pictures, whatever its importance may have been in the days when the studios were still used for their original purpose, which was that of an underground railway station. The Gainsborough studios were full of dark, narrow passages, sown with treacherous steps, and seemed the last place in the world from which first-class films might be expected.

* * *

At the opposite extreme was Pinewood. The basis of Pinewood, set in the midst of some noble grounds, with an abundance of fine trees, and an ornamental lake, was a lovely country house. The spacious and decorated rooms of this house were used as a club for the players making films in the studios which had been erected in the grounds, and the atmosphere was that of a country estate. Here, too, were produced some fine pictures, notably Wendy Hiller's "Pygmalion," and the color version of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Mikado."

A little before the war, Pinewood was amalgamated with Alexander Korda's studios at Denham. Mr. Korda built the Denham studios for London Films, but they have now become a part of the Denham and Pinewood organization, and Mr. Korda has left them for Hollywood, though occasionally rumors are heard of his impending return to London.

Now, a true picture of the state of the British film industry today includes Gainsborough and Pinewood as well as Denham, Teddington, and Shepherd's Bush. Yet the enthusiastic activity at these places is such as to justify a good deal of optimism. I have visited Denham frequently over a period of six or seven years, but I have never known it busier in the production of films than it was when I went over it recently.

It has eight stages, one of which is reserved for some purpose not yet revealed. Every one of the seven other stages is in use. The Ministry of Information has advanced something like £22,000 for the production of a Canadian picture, "Forty-Ninth Parallel."

But the greater part of the studios' activities have nothing to do with the Government.

American film companies in England have a good deal of money, and under the financial conditions now obtaining, their assets here are "frozen." So they are now using these assets in the manufacture of films in British studios.

* * *

They have been producing on a fairly small scale for some years now, in an endeavor to meet the requirements of the Quota Acts, which insist that a certain proportion of the running time of every program in British cinemas be taken up by English films. But whereas in the past many of the American companies have made these Quota pictures as cheaply as possible, they now find themselves with large sums at their disposal, and are going in for important films. Warner Brothers formerly made cheap films at Teddington, taking perhaps a month or so for each production. Now they are starring John Gielgud in "Disraeli," and have made a £100,000 film called "Atlantic Ferry," with Michael Redgrave in the principal role. Twentieth-Century Fox are entrenched at Shepherd's Bush, where Carol Reed has completed a film of H. G. Wells' "Kipps."

Altogether some 40 films are to be made in Britain this year, compared with 78 during 1939. British film production is faced with the problem of maintaining its staffs of technicians. Every day some of the younger men are being called up for military service. The studios make out the strongest case they can for retaining them in civil life, but naturally their pleas usually fail. The supply of skilled technical workers is therefore shrinking. How this difficulty will be met is not at all clear. One way out might be the training of women to take over technical jobs in studios. Leontine Sagan has shown directorial ability and doubtless women could be trained to fulfill many functions in the studios that are now reserved for men.

AMUSEMENTS

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henry Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—"Remember the Day," by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning, presented by the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse Company. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—"Proud Valley," Paul Robeson and Bob Hope. 2:05, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45, 9:40. Bob Hope in "Watch the Birdie." 1:40, 3:30, 5:25, 7:15, 9:15.

Exeter—"Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:35, 4:55, 8:45.

Fine Arts—"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Repent at Leisure." Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. "American Broadcast." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Give Us Wings," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "March of Time." 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Constance Moore. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "A Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—"Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:35. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:05, a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 9:05 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:38.

RKO-Boston—"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Scollay—"Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova, 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"40 Minute Special." "Sports." "Hollywood's Picture People." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Angels Over Broadway." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Father Hubbard in Alaska." "New York's Foreign Quarters." Eddie Foy, Jr. "River Ganges." "The Constitution." cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Voice in the Dark." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07. "Great Guy." James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.

Tremont—"Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Footsteps in the Dark." 9, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—"The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Great Plane Robbery." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rebecca," Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson and Laurence Olivier. "The Great Mr. Nobody." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:50, 4:59, 8:09. "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:39, 6:48, 9:57.

Cleveland Circle: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Ellery Queen, Detective." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler.
Dorchester: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Flying Wild." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3, 9:15. "Dead Men Tell." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:03, 8:12. "Shadows on the Stairs," Paul Cavanagh. 1:54, 6:54, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Mr. Dynamite." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "So Ends Our Night. 3:01, 9:01. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:33, 7:33.
Park: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Face Behind the Mask." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. 3:02, 9:17. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Bowery Boy." Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:40, 4:49, 7:58. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:53, 6:02, 9:11.
Mystic: "Convoy." Clive Brook. 1:55, 6:50, 10. "Little Nellie Kelly." 3:15, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Slightly Tempted." Hugh Herbert. 1:55, 7:40. "Of Mice and Men." Burgess Meredith. 3, 8:55.
Orpheum: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Ride on, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 10. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:15, 8:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "I'm Still Alive." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:20, 8:10. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 2:20, 6:45, 9:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. "Melody for Three." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:20, 9:20. "Blonde Inspiration." Virginia Grey. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. "Scarface." Paul Muni. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and Dorothy Lamour. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt.
Strand: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Man Made Monster." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Man Made Monster. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive In: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.
Central: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "So Ends Our Night." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr." Flight from Destiny." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Secret Evidence." Marjorie Reynolds and Charles Quigley. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:39, 7:39. "Life With Henry." Jackie Cooper. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Commerce and Finance

OPACS Head Tells of Funneling Nation's Energy Into Defense

Business and Industry

Glass Blocks Pan-American Bank Measure

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, it was disclosed, has upset administration plans for speedy enactment of legislation to establish an inter-American bank to finance trade relations with Latin-American countries.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that at Senator Glass' insistence the measure had been referred for further study to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Legislation submitted by President Roosevelt, along with a treaty negotiated with several Latin-American countries, would authorize incorporation of the bank with participating countries subscribing to the capital.

Purpose of Bank

A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, told the Foreign Relations Committee that the bank would make loans to Latin-American countries which would enable them to hold their surplus commodities and avoid upsetting markets. In time, he said, the bank would be expected to take over most of the functions of the Export-Import Bank.

An advantage, Mr. Berle contended, would be that other governments would be participating in the financing, instead of leaving this for an agency wholly controlled by the United States. Senator Glass, however, was said to have objected to the possibility that the bank could issue currency, a provision which Mr. Berle said was neither contemplated nor included in the terms of the measure.

In addition, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said he intended to propose a limitation on the amount of money the bank could borrow. Its funds, aside from capital, would be raised through the issuance of debentures, which Senator Vandenberg said could find a ready market only with the RFC.

Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado, a banking committee member, said it would take "quite a bit of persuasion" before he would be willing to approve the principle of an inter-American bank.

Secret Hearings

Testimony made public by the Foreign Relations Committee, in secret hearings held recently on the bill, revealed that the State Department was counting heavily on projected operations of the bank to offset threatened Nazi political infiltration into South America.

"We have at least conceived the possibility," Mr. Berle told the committee, "that military events may move badly in Europe and that you then would have the announced intention of the Axis governments carried out, that is, to use their buying power politically to establish governments of which they approve, leading ultimately to the virtual subjugation of these countries in South America."

War Risk Insurance Rates Withdrawn

NEW YORK (AP)—American marine insurance underwriters have withdrawn all quoted rates on war risk insurance of shipments to and from French possessions in the western hemisphere.

This does not mean, an insurance man pointed out, that shippers cannot get war risk protection on such cargoes. It indicates, however, a higher than average premium rate which can be obtained only on direct application to an underwriter.

The underwriters also raised by 1 per cent the war risk rates on shipments to and from the Persian gulf by way of the Cape of Good Hope, making them 2½ per cent of the cargo value in United States flag vessels and 4½ per cent in the ships of other nations.

Mass. Financial Data Published by Tyler & Co.

Distribution is being made by Tyler & Company, Inc., of the 31st edition of its booklet in the quarterly series, giving current financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts. The new edition contains an outline map of the commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

The statistics show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Franklin Savings Bank	June 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 16
Eliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

Joins Reynolds Firm

Blank & Stoller

Walter L. Rice

Former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson in the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, who has resigned to become Vice-President and General Counsel of the Reynolds Metal Company. Mr. Rice has been with the Justice Department since 1930.

Wallace's Stockyard Fee Order Upheld By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today a 1939 order issued by Vice-President Wallace, while Secretary of Agriculture, which reduced the maximum fees permitted commission agents at the Kansas City stockyards between 1933 and 1937.

Justice Frankfurter delivered the decision on the long-litigated controversy. Justice Roberts dissented. This was the fourth time it had been before the Supreme Court since Mr. Wallace issued an earlier order in 1933.

Justice Frankfurter asserted that a three-judge Federal Court in Missouri had improperly subjected Mr. Wallace to an examination concerning his reasoning in approving the order.

"The short of the business is," Mr. Frankfurter said, "that the Secretary should never have been subjected to this examination."

Mr. Frankfurter added that the proceeding before the Secretary "has a quality resembling that of a judicial proceeding," and that "such an examination of a judge would be destructive of judicial responsibility."

ABA Offers 'Creed' To Aid Banks With Credit Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bankers Association announced a "consumer credit creed" which it recommended all banks adopt in extending time sales financing to the public.

The creed states that the giving of credit to "salaried or wage-earning individuals on a sound basis is an economically important part" of banking service.

The association also listed recommended terms of installment loans including: automobiles, airplanes, boats and other forms of transportation, one-third down on new purchases and 12 to 18 months on the balance; household appliances, 15 to 20 per cent down and 12 to 24 months on the balance; household furniture, 20 per cent down and 12 to 24 months on the balance.

Missouri Utility Pays State Fine

ST. CHARLES, Mo. (AP)—The Union Electric Co. of Missouri, affiliate of North American Company, paid on May 26 a $175,000 fine for violation of the State Corrupt Practices Act.

"By bringing the case to a close," said Dr. William McClellan, President of the $250,000,000 utility, "the management will be free to proceed with the current improvement of facilities for meeting all emergencies arising from the national defense program."

This came after Circuit Judge Edgar B. Woolfolk had overruled a motion for a new trial, but modified his decree of May 14 to the extent of relinquishing jurisdiction over the company.

To retain jurisdiction might be a "shadow over the heads" of the new directorate which succeeded the management responsible for the unlawful acts of contributing financially to municipal election campaigns, said Judge Woolfolk.

In the previous ruling, the court declared the Tri-State Company's charter forfeited but suspended the forfeiture on condition the fine—largest ever imposed in Missouri—be paid within 120 days.

Sheaffer Pen Distributes 17½ P.C. Employee Bonus

NEW YORK (AP)—W. A. Shaeffer Pen Co. is distributing to employees a bonus equal to 17½ per cent of the wages paid in the six months ended May 31, it was announced.

C. R. Shaeffer, President, said the bonus was based on dividends paid stockholders at the rate of 5 per cent of each employee's earnings for each dollar of dividends paid. Thus, he explained, if annual dividends amounted to $3 a share, the bonus would be 15 per cent of the year's wages.

Treasury's Tax Formula Hit By Murchison

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., urged Congress today to reject the Treasury's proposed invested capital excess profits tax formula and make no "substantial" change in the excess profits law.

Mr. Murchison said the Treasury's formula was "nothing less than pison" to many concerns. The Treasury plan would base the excess profits tax largely on relationship of earnings to investment.

If no substantial changes were made corporations would continue to have two alternatives for computing their untaxable excess profits credits. One taxes that portion of profits in excess of 95 per cent of average earnings during a base period, 1936-39 inclusive. The other taxes the excess above eight per cent of invested capital. The tax rates on the excess range from 25 to 50 per cent.

The Treasury's recommendation on excess profits taxes, in connection with raising $3,500,000,000 additional revenue from all sources, is a complicated formula which allows a maximum credit of 10 per cent on current invested capital and levies taxes ranging from 33 to 65 per cent.

Mr. Murchison also advanced the theory that the present tax structure might raise $12,000,000,000, the Treasury's total tax goal, because of rising national income. This $12,000,000,000 goal is the Treasurys' estimated return from present and proposed taxes.

Arguing that the present average earnings method of computing excess profits costs should not be discarded as the Treasury urged, Mr. Murchison said it permits "a sound conception of normal profits and provides a simple and workable method for their computation."

Mr. Murchison declared that "a national emergency far more desperate than we now confront will be needed to justify the proposal made by the Treasury."

Tobacco Officials Ordered to Refund $2,018,033 Bonuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, and four other officers of the concern, were ordered to return to the company $2,018,033.44 in bonuses and to raise an additional $150,000 for legal expenses arising out of other litigation in a ruling handed down by Justice William T. Collins, of the State Supreme Court, yesterday. The ruling was brought in a suit by seven stockholders owning 1,000 shares who charged in part that the bonuses, paid out as "incentive compensation," had been computed erroneously from the net profit figures of the company.

At the same time, however, the court ruled that the company's schedule of incentive compensation which the plaintiffs also sought to have reduced should remain unchanged. Under this system, the president and vice-presidents share in 10 per cent of the net profits exceeding $15,500,000 with a lesser percentage of any profits in excess of $32,500,000.

The other officers of the company affected by the decision are George W. Hill, Jr., Paul M. Hahn, Vincent Riggio, and Charles P. Neiley, all vice-presidents. The defendants indicated they would appeal the Supreme Court ruling.

FHA Farm Loan Insurance Urged

CHICAGO (AP)—A proposal to amend the National Housing Act to extend mutual mortgage insurance to farm loans was urged by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

The association proposed raising the limit for FHA loans to $25,000, fixing annual amortization at a minimum of 2 per cent and a maximum of 5 per cent and eliminating the requirement that 15 per cent of an FHA insured farm loan be spent on improvements.

S. M. Waters of Minneapolis, chairman of the association's farm mortgage committee, said that passage of the amendments would put the FHA in a position to insure farm mortgages in the same manner it insures residence loans.

As much as $1,250,000,000 of farm mortgage loans could be transferred from Federal agencies to private interests if the changes in the act were made, Mr. Waters said. Life insurance companies, he said, "would undoubtedly re-enter the farm loan field with the FHA mutual mortgage guarantee."

Canadian Auto Output Continues Upturn in April

OTTAWA (CP) — Production of motor vehicles in Canada during April continued the increase it has shown month by month since the start of the year, with production totaling 27,584 units compared with 26,044 in the previous month and 19,687 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The month's total included 12,091 passenger cars and 15,493 commercial vehicles.

The output for the first four months of 1941 amounted to 100,533 units against corresponding totals for the same period in other years of 71,705 in 1940, 63,538 in 1939 and 69,311 in 1938.

The vehicles were produced by seven Canadian companies.

Henderson Says Industry Soon To Face Drastic Readjustment

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, asserted yesterday that the United States could maximize production "without letting prices rise sharply and without putting unnecessary burdens on the industries involved."

He stated at a defense conference sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois Manufacturers Association that American industry will be called upon to make adjustments "in a much nearer future than is generally recognized."

"Most of you face drastic cuts even in ordinary raw materials, to say nothing of special alloys and imported articles," Mr. Henderson explained. "Most of you face dilution of your highly skilled labor.

Must Eliminate Frills

". . . Some tough business man, now a draftee in OPM, will be telling you to cut down on the frills, to cut out some of those special lines and to simplify your products. Another OPM fellow . . . will be pressing you to take some orders from the Government which carry very little, if any, profit. Still another temporary bureaucrat will ask some of you not to put such pretty pictures in your catalogs, lest you attract too many customers."

Mr. Henderson reported that existing appropriations, proposals now being considered by Congress and British contracts added up to nearly $46,000,000,000 to be expended for armaments and equipment to produce them, and estimated that industrial production had increased more than 25 per cent.

But, he added, it was "imperative" to enlarge and speed up the program further "so that aid may become available before it is too late."

"At the present time we are approaching a level of expenditures of a billion dollars a month for armaments," he said, "and I hope that by the end of the year we will be running at a rate of a billion and a half a month."

Earlier, the directors of the National Association advocated curtailment of installment buying on grounds that it "generates additional buying power which will bid up prices and thus contribute to the upward spiral of inflation."

They suggested that institutions providing such credit should curb any "undue expansion" by requiring a larger down payment and by shortening the terms of the contracts.

Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association, contended: "The Administration, in the name of national defense and 'limited emergency,' has rapidly fitted together pieces of a pattern that has resulted in dangerous Federal control of American industry. For all practical purposes a manufacturer now is a branch manager for Government."

He stated, in a prepared address, that 68 strikes delayed defense work during the week ended May 10 and declared that "neither Congress nor the President has moved to correct this cancerous growth."

Mr. Fuller urged the Administration to inform the country frankly "what the situation demands that we sacrifice and for how long" and to "stop taking our liberties by the creeping device of subterfuge."

He said "an industrial chief of staff, like Barney Baruch of World War days," was needed "to clear the confusion of administrative duplication," and suggested William S. Knudsen, director general of the Office of Production Management, for the job.

"But whatever the odds, whatever the handicap and misgivings, industry will continue its utmost to arm America," Mr. Fuller predicted.

He related that an association survey of 1,000 firms with Government contracts showed that more than 86 per cent of them expected to deliver on time.

A written pledge to place "patriotism above personal gains" was made to William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, by 16,000 industrialists.

The pledge and the 16,000 signatures—constituting 600 pages—were presented to Mr. Knudsen before he spoke to the conference.

The industrialists pledged:

"The continuing devotion of our utmost energies in the production of the materials of defense; to recognize that profiteering would constitute a breach in the moral contract which industry has signed with the American people for the production of their defense demands; to unremitting efforts to maintain a policy of price stability insofar as that control lies within industry; fairness to labor and every effort consistent with our responsibilities to avoid the stoppage of vital defense production."

Philip D. Reed, senior priorities consultant to the Office of Production Management, declared that "the war will advance by several decades the 20th century trend . . . toward industry-wide planning and government supervision."

He based his opinion, he said, on the belief that the "United States is now engaged, and will for a long time be engaged, in a direct and unavoidable struggle with the forces of totalitarianism."

Forecasts Developments

Addressing the association, Mr. Reed, Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, foresaw the following post-war economic developments:

1. A consolidated labor organization, ably led, will negotiate questions of wages, hours and working conditions with employer committees representing entire industries.

2. Large-scale government spending of public works will cushion the devastating effects from the collapse of arms production.

3. The Government, to avoid mass unemployment, will relinquish its ownership of defense plants on "conditions that will provide the purchaser with a strong incentive to maintain production."

4. "We shall preserve the elements and incentives of the enterprise system."

5. "Further and more drastic experiments in government borrowing and spending will be resorted to" if business confidence fails to "create a broad flow of private savings into new and existing enterprises."

Whatever the conditions, Mr. Reed said the United States would have "the brightest horizon of any nation on earth."

Rationing of Power Faces Southeast Due to Wide, Long Extended Drought

ATLANTA, May 27 (AP)—The lengthening number of bright, cloudless days in the southeast is worrying the men who shoulder responsibility for furnishing electricity to defense industries.

"It has come down to a plain question of whether we will run our air-conditioning plants for comfort, or build airplanes for our safety," declared Walter R. McDonald, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission, yesterday.

He asserted the situation was "extremely serious," and said that if the call for co-operation went unheeded by the public "we will be compelled to issue priorities—that is, go into a system of rationing power so the defense industries will be able to obtain their needs."

The threat to hydro-electric power supply comes from dwindling rivers from which the utilities generate their electricity. There has not been a general, moderately heavy rain in the Southeast since April 25, and none appeared in the offing. The drought is parching pastures, truck crops and gardens.

Defense-worried men, however, thought in terms of electricity and industry. W. Cooper Green, president of the city commission in industrial Birmingham, appealed to residents to join voluntarily in conservation efforts. He ordered unnecessary lights turned off in city hall.

The Montgomery, Ala., Chamber of Commerce asked business and residents to co-operate "by curtailing the use of electricity in surplus lighting, and other non-essential uses."

McDonald declared that southeastern textile plants "probably would be forced to give up their current to defense industries in other areas" if the Office of Production Management issues power priorities because of the drought.

"Black out" of white ways was one saving Atlanta arranged to make. The greater Atlanta Softball League postponed all night games indefinitely. At Knoxville, Tenn., a steam-plant was substituted for the 1,200 kilo-watts an hour usually gotten from TVA hydro-electric system.

Week's Bank Loans Gain $35,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks expanded their business loans in connection with the defense program again last week.

The Federal Reserve said that in 101 leading cities, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $35,000,000 to a total of $5,639,000,000 in the week ended May 21.

In these cities, business loans were $1,248,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Most of last week's gain was in New York City, where the increase amounted to $22,000,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that banks in 274 leading cities had cashed $10,166,000,000 of checks in the week ended May 21. This compared with $9,097,000,000 in the preceding week and $9,233,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Sheffield Steel Plans $1,000,000 Expansion

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The Sheffield Steel Corporation announced a $1,000,000 expansion program for its plant here to meet increased defense and domestic demands for steel.

The expansion follows closely $3,000,000 in improvements last spring.

The expansion here will be carried on simultaneously with the construction of a new $12,000,000 Sheffield plant at Houston, Texas.

April Lead Output Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced that lead refinery production was 56,086 tons in April, against 61,503 the previous month and 35,423 in April, 1940. Stock at the end of the month was 42,899 tons for April, 1941, and 63,610 for the comparable month in 1940; domestic shipments were 59,169 tons in April, compared with 46,496 in the like 1940 month.

Living Cost In Year Seen Up 3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Industrial production during the first year of the defense program has made one of the greatest increases on record, Leon Henderson, price administrator, said today, but the cost of living has gone up only about 3 per cent.

"Ordinarily when the level of business activity rises sharply, wholesale prices and the cost of living tend to show similar rising tendencies," Mr. Henderson said in a statement in connection with the anniversary of the defense program.

"During the past year industrial production as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index has moved up from around 115 to the neighborhood of 145.

"Yet despite this marked upswing in activity the cost of living as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has risen only about 3 per cent for the country as a whole and wholesale prices have gained only about 7 per cent.

"These prices increases are much smaller than those registered during the comparable period of our World War armament effort. The record over the past year indicates that we can do much to avoid the sort of inflation we had during the World War."

Extension of Texas Oil Proration Laws Urged by Sinclair

NEW YORK (AP)—H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the executive committee of Consolidated Oil Corp., said that he believed the Texas oil proration laws should be extended for two years, with the addition of provisions covering the production of condensate, a liquid gas.

Oil circles say that a deadlock seems to have appeared in the Texas legislature over action on the proration laws, which expire June 1. A group in the legislature is suggesting changes in the present statutes.

"Radical changes at this time," said Mr. Sinclair, "would inevitably lead to litigation, and while the present law may not be perfect in all respects and may not suit everybody, including myself, under all the circumstances I think that the industry had better bear the ills it has than fly to others it knows not of."

In regard to extending legislation to cover condensate, Mr. Sinclair said this product was "becoming of increased importance, and the crude market would be affected if condensate was prorated on a basis comparable with crude."

Treasury Announces New Type of Bond For Sale to Banks

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP) — The Treasury has announced the creation of a new type of bond to be sold to banks which carry Government deposits or act as Government fiscal agents.

The bonds, which will bear 2 per cent interest and mature in 12 years, will have a double purpose. The bonds will be convenient collateral, since a bank must pledge an equal amount of Government bonds to protect any Government deposits. Also, officials said, the interest from the bonds will recompense banks for fiscal services performed for the Treasury without other charge.

The Treasury will determine how much of the new bonds any one bank can buy, and initial sales were expected to be about $70,000,000.

The bonds will be redeemable on 30 days notice by the Treasury at par, but will not be negotiable.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. To Build Airplane Parts

DETROIT (AP) — Nash-Kelvinator Corporation announced that it would undertake immediately the manufacture of airplane propellors and propellor hubs for both the U. S. Army and Navy air corps.

The corporation said the airplane parts would be manufactured at Lansing, Mich., where the government's defense plant corporation has acquired a unit of the Reo Motor Car Company for this purpose.

When the plant is in full operation, the corporation said, it will employ between 2,000 and 3,000 workers, most of them skilled mechanics.

The propellor assemblies, known as Hamilton Standard Propellors, are for large planes. Nash-Kelvinator will manufacture them under license from United Aircraft Corporation.

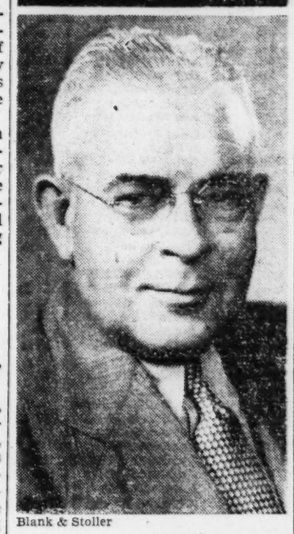
Fly Would Merge Cable, International Radio Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—A merger of all cable and international radio companies in this country was urged today by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission.

He told a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee that it might be wise to co-ordinate these services in the international field at the same time domestic telegraph services were consolidated.

Mr. Fly previously has recommended that Congress permit merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. Present law now prohibits such consolidations.

G. M. Officials



Blank & Stoller

Above: Edward Riley, named General Manager of General Motors Overseas Operations. Mr. Riley formerly was Acting General Manager. He succeeds Graeme K. Howard. Mr. Howard now is Vice-President in Charge of Overseas Operations. Below: Charles B. Stiffler, appointed General Assistant Comptroller of General Motors. Mr. Stiffler formerly was General Manager of United Motors Service. He is succeeded by Walter N. Potter.

ICC Says Erie Plan Acceptable

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission said that its plan of reorganization for the Erie Railroad Company had been accepted by the principal classes of creditors and stockholders.

The commission, which conducted the balloting among eligible creditors and stockholders, will certify the result to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, which has jurisdiction in the proceeding. The court already has approved the plan.

1940 Revenues Of So. Pacific Best in Decade

NEW YORK (AP)—Total railway operating revenues of the Southern Pacific transportation system in 1940 were $231,932,279, an increase of $14,359,390 or 6.6 per cent over 1939, A. D. McDonald, president, said in his annual report to stockholders.

Mr. McDonald said freight revenues of $189,213,149 were larger than for any year since 1930 and were 9.55 per cent ahead of 1939.

"The volume of revenue freight carried by the rail lines," the report said, "measured in net ton-miles, which give effect both to weight of freight and distance of haul, was the largest in the history of the company, but the average revenue per net ton-mile, 1.032 cents, was smaller than for any year since 1917, mainly due to the progressive increase in the proportion of long haul freight in the total tonnage carried and the cumulative effect of rate reductions made through the years to hold or gain traffic in competition with motor trucks and steamships.

"The increased volume of transcontinental freight carried during the year included a substantial tonnage of freight moved by rail as a result of a reduction in steamship service via the Panama Canal due to diversion of vessels from intercoastal service to foreign trade and the shortening of a number of transpacific steamship runs by discontinuance of service to Atlantic ports."

Passenger revenues, the report said, amounted to $24,480,122, a decrease of $1,488,192 or 5.73 per cent from the previous year.

"The decline in these revenues," McDonald said, "was due mainly to less rail travel to and from the international expositions in California and New York and the decrease in rail travel to and from seaports in connection with transatlantic and transpacific travel, due to war conditions abroad."

Operating expenses, Mr. McDonald said, increased $9,827,089 or 6.16 per cent compared with 1939, "mainly because of the larger forces and greater quantities of material, fuel and other supplies required for operation and maintenance of the properties, due to the increase in volume of traffic."

Engineering Awards Slump This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards slumped this week to $52,346,000, a decline of 45 per cent from the previous week, Engineering News Record reported. The total, however, was 19 per cent greater than the same week last year.

A lull in Federal and private construction was responsible for the decline, which brought awards to the lowest level of any week this year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Private	$16,563,000	$35,387,000	$15,091,000
State and municipal	22,452,000	23,838,000	23,587,000
Federal	13,331,000	35,766,000	5,179,000
Totals	52,346,000	94,991,000	43,857,000

PREPARE TODAY

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to take advantage of the excellent school directory provided by the advertising columns of the Monitor. Here are represented schools of high standards, from all sections of the country . . . schools that offer the particular care to pupils that Monitor readers desire. Thoughtful consideration of the many opportunities available will unfold just the right answer to your school problem. Consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 300,080
1941 volume to date 52,035,029
1940 volume to date 108,152,038

Market Tone Stronger In Late Trading

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Buying of aircrafts and coppers helped bolster other groups in today's stock market but many issues were unable to shift from moderately lower levels.

Declings were apathetic until after mid-day when activity broadened a bit. Even those bullishly inclined were disposed to proceed carefully pending tonight's long-awaited presidential speech. Near the final hour fractional advances were in the majority. There were scattered advances of 2 to 4 points. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, doing nothing the greater part of the session, were bid up in late transactions.

Others in front included Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Lockheed, Consolidated Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Boeing, Anaconda, Kennecott, Savage Arms, U. S. Rubber and Western Union.

Aviation stocks were benefited by President Roosevelt's approval of $3,500,000,000 additional aircraft contracts.

A little cheer was derived from the sinking of the Nazi warship Bismarck, but an offset here marketwise, brokers said, were British admissions of severe naval losses in the Battle of Crete. No particular stimulant was found in the business picture.

Supported in the curb were Todd Shipyards, American Cyanamid "B" and N. J. Zinc. Aluminum of America and Aluminum Ltd. weakened.

Most sections of the bond market showed a good sprinkling of plus signs near the final hour today but the gains were small and the general trend remained somewhat mixed. Traders moved cautiously in view of the great significance attached to President Roosevelt's address to the nation tonight.

Corporates fractionally ahead included Erie 5s of '75, Studebaker 6s, and American & Foreign Power 5s. Lower were Burlington (Illinois) 3½s, Commercial Mackay incomes, and Allaghany Corp. 5s of '50.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July wheat:				
Chicago	96⅝	95¾	96½	97⅛
Minneapolis	94¼	93⅛	94¼	94
Kansas City	88¼	86⅝	88	88
Winnipeg	—	—	77½	77½
September Wheat:				
Chicago	98¼	97¼	98⅛	98½
Minneapolis	95¾	94½	95¾	95⅝
Kansas City	89⅞	88½	89¾	89¾
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.00	98⅞	99⅞	1.00
Kansas City	—	—	99⅜	91¾
July Corn:				
Chicago			74½	74⅜
Kansas City			70⅞	70¼
September Corn:				
Chicago	76	75½	75⅞	76
July Oats:				
Chicago			36	35¾
Minneapolis	36	35¾	36	35¾
Winnipeg	35¾	35½	35½	35⅝
July Old:				
New			48	49¼
Sept. Old	57⅜	56⅜	56½	57⅜
New			49	49
December	60¾	59¾	59⅞	60¾

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.70	9.77	9.67	9.77	9.80
Sept.	9.95	9.97	9.85	9.97	9.90
Oct.	10.00	10.07	9.95	10.07	10.10
Dec.	10.15	10.22	10.12	10.22	10.25

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.35¾	1.36⅜	1.33¾	1.36	1.36⅛
Oct.	1.25⅞	1.26½	1.23⅞	1.26⅛	1.26⅜
Dec.	1.25½	1.27	1.24⅞	1.27	1.26⅞

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.18	13.18	13.10	13.17	13.20
Oct.	13.34	13.34	13.26	13.32	13.37
Dec.	13.43	13.44	13.33	13.41	13.45
Mar	13.41	13.41	13.32	13.40	13.43

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.5
Oct.	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	95.8
July	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.3
Oct.	125.8	127.0	125.8	127.0	125.8

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.87	15.08	14.85	15.08	14.98
Sept.	15.16	15.20	15.15	15.20	15.18
Dec.	15.23	15.31	15.15	15.30	15.38

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	22.50	22.60	22.50	22.50	22.75
Sept.	22.28	22.30	22.20	22.20	22.25

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.53	7.55	7.50	7.53	7.41
Sept	7.54	7.63	7.54	7.61	7.48

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
July	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.59b	10.58
Sept.	10.47	10.57	10.39	10.57	10.53

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sep No. 3	2.47	2.49	2.47	2.48	2.47
Wld Sep No. 4	.89½	.89½	.89½	.89½	.89

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.16	6.30	6.16	6.30	6.19

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
July	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.75

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November†	35.95	36.35	35.90	36.25	35.95
November	sales,	101.			

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May*				24.90b	24.75
October†	26.65	26.95	26.50	26.65	26.60

*S.p.f. †S.s. bBid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

$5,000,000 Notes Sold by Boston

The Chase National Bank, Salomon Brothers & Hutzler and R. W. Pressprich & Co. bought yesterday $5,000,000 of temporary-loan notes of Boston, Mass., at 0.28 per cent plus a premium of $41. The obligations, dated May 29, are to be payable on Dec. 19, 1941.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	47¼	47	47	M'y24
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y26
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	39	38	39	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	18	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y26
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'y26
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
21½	15¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	— ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	4	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	3	3	3	
16⅝	14½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	—1¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	20	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1⅞
37	25½	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	17	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
55¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55½	55	55½	+1
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44	44	44	M'y26
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y26
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	55⅞	55½	55½	— ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	79¾	79	79	— ⅞
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y19
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	M'y26
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	66¼	66	66¼	+ ¼
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	104	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	103	103	—1
8¾	6½	Am Comm Al	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Am Encaus Til	2	13½	13½	13½	
5	3¾	Am European	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y20
17¾	11⅞	Am & For Pow	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
27	14¾	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'y20
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y21
4⅛	2⅞	Am-Haw SS (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y12
30	27	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	M'y26
51	44¾	Am H & L pf (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	M'y23
17⅛	11⅞	Am Home (2.40)	2	45⅛	45	45	+ ¼
22½	20	Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¾	3¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	M'y24
13¼	11	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
50	48	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	
171⅛	103¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
94⅝	79	Am Locomotive	13	11½	11¼	11¼	
13¾	10¼	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	82	82	82	
5¼	2¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
19½	15½	Am M & F Metal	2	4½	4½	4½	
3¼	1	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¼	17	17	— ¾
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅛	1	1	
39	25	AP L $6 pf (4⅛k)	1	34	34	34	M'y26
7¼	6	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	5	30	30	30	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Rad & S .30g	44	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Roll M (.70g)	13	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	7⅛	Am Saf R (¾g)	11	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
45¼	34	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	M'y22
154	138¾	Am Sm & R (1g)	24	39½	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅜
54	37	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	M'y24
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42	42	42	M'y24
11¼	9⅞	Am Steel F (½g)	12	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ½
13½	10	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	9⅞	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
93	81	Am Sug R (½g)	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	M'y26
14½	12⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'y23
168¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ½
73½	63	Am T & T (9)	11	150¼	149⅞	150⅛	
74½	63	Am Tobacco (5)	2	63¼	63	63	M'y24
159	146¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	63	62	62	—1
7	4⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	— ½
7¼	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
99⅛	89⅜	Am Water Wks	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
60⅛	51	AmWoolen	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8	5	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	
54	46⅛	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅜	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
14¼	11⅜	Anaconda (1g)	49	26	25⅜	26	+ ¼
12½	9	Anchor H (.15g)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
2⅛	1	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y23
30	25	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
115⅝	109½	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y23
5½	4	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
60	60	Armour Ill p pf	2	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
34⅜	25	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
8⅞	6⅞	Arm Cork (½g)	12	25	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
6¾	4⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
87	79½	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
99½	87	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	81	81	81	M'y26
35⅛	26	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
30⅝	18	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (1e)	28	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
21¼	13½	Atch T&SFpf (5)	8	68	67	68	+1
23¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
30	16½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	— ¾
24¼	20¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	27	27	27	+ ½
110¼	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	7	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	49	49	49	M'y26
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'y16
			62	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	23	3¾	3½	3¾	M'y26
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	M'y24
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y23
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y26
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	25¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y26
1033⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1033⅛	1033⅛	1033⅛	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	110	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	6	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ¾
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.45g)	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	55	55	55	+ ⅜
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
89⅛	68⅝	Beth Steel (3g)	18	70⅜	69	70	+ ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123	122⅛	123	+1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y26
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (1¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y21
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	32	14	13	13¾	+ ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y26
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	9	19⅜	18⅞	19	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	8	16⅞	16	16½	+ ¼
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y21
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	6	37⅜	33¾	37⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	—1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	53	7	6¼	7	+ ¾
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	M'y26
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y21
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y26
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y24
4¾	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	7⅞	8	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	9	6	5⅞	6	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'y26
13¾	11	Canada Dry .60)	4	11½	11	11	M'y26
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34½	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34	34	34	— ½
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	26¾	26½	26¾	M'y26
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	11	2⅝	2½	2½	M'y24
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+1
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (½g)	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta $	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y22
3⅜	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y26
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	M'y24
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	25	35	34¾	35	
102½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	3	94	94	94	M'y26
3	2¼	Ches Corp	46	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3	2⅞	3	
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y26
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	16	13	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	M'y26
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	50	50	50	+ ⅞
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y26
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y22
133⅛	103¼	Chickasha (1½e)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'y20
27⅛	11¼	Childs Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
72⅛	55⅜	Chrysler (3g)	28	55¾	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	4	2½	2¼	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y26
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	35	34	35	+1
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	4	32¼	33¼	33¼	+1
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅝	89½	89⅝	M'y24
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	M'y24
13¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	11	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
21¾	16	Col Br A (.90g)	6	16	16	16	M'y23
21	15½	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	11	2⅝	2½	2½	
85⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅝
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	23½	23½	23½	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y23
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	8	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅜
110	104	Com'l cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y10
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾e)	12	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	49	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	50⅜	50¼	50¼	— ¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	10	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	23	27¾	26¾	27¾	+1
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	11	10½	10½	M'y26
7½	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	17½	Cons Edison (2)	39	17¾	17½	17½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	96½	95⅝	96½	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '52-47	119.12	119.12	119.12
2 2½s '52-50	107.15	107.15	107.15
18 2½s '54-52	103.22	103.22	103.22
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 2¾s '59-56	109.26	109.26	109.26

New York City Bonds

19 3s '80	103¾	103⅝	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	52	50¼	52
3 Adams Exp 4¼s'46 st	105½	105½	105½
4 Alb P W 6s'48 ww	46	46	46
19 Alleghany cv 5s'44	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	49	49	49
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	54¾	54½	54¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Am Int 5½s'49	100	99¾	100
13 Am T&T 5½s'43	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Am T&T 3½s'61	108	107⅞	108
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	109½	109½	109½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	106	106	106
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 AT & SF 4s '95	109	109	109
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	101	101	101
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78½	77¾	78½
5 A C Line clt 4s '52	72	71¾	71¾
8 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65¼	65½
2 A C Line 5s '45	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	94¾	94¼	94¾
16 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67⅜	67¾
10 B & O '95 st A	34½	34⅛	34⅝
31 B & O '95 st C	40¼	40⅛	40¼
1 B & O 2000 st D	34¼	34¼	34¼
12 B & O '96 st F	34¼	34	34¼
76 B & O cv '60 st	26⅞	26½	26⅞
6 B & O 4s '48	65⅜	65¼	65¼
4 B & O S W '50 st	45½	45½	45½
5 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	130¾	130¾	130⅝
24 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	106	106	106
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104½	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Beth Stl 3s '60	100⅜	100¼	100⅛
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
40 Boston & Me 4½s '70	27½	26⅝	27¼
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	70	70	70
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111¼	111¼	111¼
13 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	92	91⅞	91⅞
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104	104	104
3 Buf R&P '57 st	42½	42⅛	42½
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	99¾	100
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
27 Can Nat 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Nat Rys 4½s 56	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Can Pac 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	70½	70½	70½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	55½	55½	55½
1 Celanese 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4½	4½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13⅜	13	13
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅜	54	54¼
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74½	74	74
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
5 C&O 4½s'92	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
2 C&O rfg 3¾s 96 E	104½	104½	104½
50 Chi&Alton 3s 49	16	16	16
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	83½	83½	83½
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	76	75¾	76
3 CB&Q 4s III 49	96½	96	96½
2 CB&Q 3½s III 49	91½	91⅛	91⅜
17 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
1 Chi&tWest Inc 2038	33	33	33
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	68	67¾	67¾
93 CMStP&P 5s unsd	9	8¾	9
125 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	36	36	36
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	36	36	36
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10 Chi&NW 4s 87	22	22	22
1 Chi&NWn 2½s 87	21	21	21
33 CRI&P24½s 52A	11¾	11¾	11¾
20 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	10½	10½	10½
5 CRI&P 4s 88	18½	18½	18½
23 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11¼	11⅛	11¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10	10	10
6 Childs Co 5s 43	31⅛	31	31
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57½	57⅜	57½
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	56½	56½	56½
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69	69	69
1 ol F&I 5s 43	105	105	105
17 Col & So 4½s 80	22	23¼	22
1 Columbia G 5s 52May	103⅜	103	103⅜
13 Columbia G 5s1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 ComlMack 1st 69ww	41¾	41⅜	41⅜
29 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	111½	111⅜	111⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Con Rys 4½s	22½	22½	22½
1 Con Rys 4s55 Jan	22	22	22
1 Consum Pow 3½s70	110	110	110
11 Contintal Oil 2¾s48	105½	105½	105½
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	18½	18½	18½
16 Cuba NRy5½s42rct	17½	17½	17½
5 Cuba RR 7½s46	18	16⅜	18
2 Cuba RR 6s46	18	17½	18
2 Cuba RR 6s46 rct	16½	16½	16½
2 Cuba RR 5s52	21¾	19⅝	21⅝
1 Curtis Pub 3s55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s70	105½	105½	105½
26 Del&Hud rfg 4s43	54½	54⅜	54½
2 Del&Hud 4s87	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Del&RGW 5s55 Asd	1⅝	1½	1½
3 Del&RG West 5s78	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Det Ed 3½s66	111½	111½	111½
19 Erie rfg 5s67	24⅛	24	24⅛
17 Erie rfg 5s75	24⅜	24	24⅜
39 Erie gen lien 4s96	55⅜	53¼	53⅝
11 Erie gen lien 4s96 reg	53⅛	52¾	53⅛
5 Erie cv 4s53B	49½	48½	48½
1 Erie&Jer 6s55	94½	94½	94½
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87½	87½	87½
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Gt Nor 4⅜s'76 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Gt Nor 4½s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101½	101⅜	101⅜
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82	82	82
18 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71½	71⅜	71½
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	93	93	93
4 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Ind&cMam rfg 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43½	43⅛	43½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	46	46
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
11 Ill Cen 4s 55	45½	45¼	45½
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45½	46
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅞	53½	53½
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	45½	45½
30 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103⅛	103¾
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¼	100	100
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13	13	13
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12½	12½	12½
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	40	39½	39½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	82¼	82⅛	813/16
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
13 Int T&T 4½s'52	44¼	43¾	43¾
21 Int T&T 5s'55	46⅝	46	46
3 Jons&Laughl St 3¼s'61	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
3 Kanaw & Mich 4s'90	92½	92½	92½
10 KCFtS & M 4s'36 ct	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
9 K C South 5s'50	71¼	70⅞	71¼
8 Keith (B F) 6s'46	101½	101½	101½
2 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	59½	59½	59½
5 Lac Gas 5s'42	95	95	95
4 L E & West 3s'47	88½	88½	88½
21 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
8 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	48	48	48
5 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	48¼	48	48¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	34	34
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	29	29
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	26⅝	27
5 Leh Val Term 5s'51	54¾	54⅝	54¾
1 Long Dock 3¾s'50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	86	86	86
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	97½	97½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86½	86½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51½	51½	51½
4 Marion StShov 6s 47st	97	96½	97
1 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	113	113	113
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	111	111
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	67	67	67
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106	106
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65⅛	65¼	65⅛
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	113¾	113¾	113¾
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11	10⅞	10⅞
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
32 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¼	30	30¼
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12⅛	12	12⅛
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	27	26½	27
18 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	38⅛	37¾	38
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25¼	25¼	25¼
109 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22	21¾	21¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 78G	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
30 Mo Pac 5s 81I	22⅛	21¾	21⅞
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106½	106⅜	106½
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36¼	35⅝	36¼
5 Mor&Essex5s 55	40¾	40¾	40¾
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	29⅞	40
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	115½	115½	115½
5 Nat Diary 3¼s 60	104	103⅞	104
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122½	122½	122½
1 NJ Pow & L 4s 2008	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
20 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	71½	71½	71½
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	73	73	73
20 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	42½	42½	42½
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63¼	63¾
37 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅞	57⅞	58⅛
NYC cn 4s '98	62½	62½	62½
NYC 3¾s'46	94	93¾	93¾
22 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61¼	60⅜	61¼
17 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81¾	80⅞	81¾
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 2'98	65¾	65¼	65¼
1 NWC Mi Cen 3½s'98	61½	61½	61½
53 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	74¼	74¼	74¼
28 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	63¼	62¾	62¾
1 NY Ch & StL 3½s'47	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 NY Dock cv 5s '47	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
5 NY Dock Co 4s' 51	60⅛	60	60
10 NY Edis 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
45 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	25½	25½	25½
27 NYNH&H 4½s '67	24¼	24¼	24⅜
22 NYNH&H 4s'55	22¾	22½	22¾
11 NYNH&H 4s '57	5½	5½	5½
98 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 NY Pow & Lt 3½s'55 A	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nor Ohio 5s '45 unsd	70	70	70
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	66	66⅛
4 Nor Pac 1st 4½s 2047	54¼	54¼	54¼
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	76⅛	75¾	75¾
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	109	109	109
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	114½	114¼	114¼
1 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
1 Pac Gas & El 2¾s'81	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95½	95½	95½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	43	43	43
1 Penn Cent 4½s'50	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Penn RR gn 5s '68	113¼	113	113¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106½	106½	106½
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93¼	93½
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	103	103	103
42 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	103	102¾	103
1 Pen P & Lt 3⅜s'66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen Gt Nor 5s 56	113¼	113	113¼
1 Pen Ohio Ed 4½s '65	106½	106½	106½
Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 64	101	101	101
68 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
13 Third Ave 4s 60	52	52	52
2 T St L &W 4s 50	77	77	77
5 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	104¼	104	104
7 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103½	103½	103½
11 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	71	71	71
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	85½	85	85½
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	93¾	93¼	93¾
2 U S Steel 2.25s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅝	0133⅛	103⅝
2 Val El&Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
10 Wabash 5s 80 D	11¼	11¼	11¼
65 Wabash 5s 76B	11½	11¼	11½
1 Walwrth 6s 55	97	97	97
2 Walwrth 4s 55	79½	79½	79½
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 West Shore 4s 2361	51	51	51
2 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Mestn Md 5½s 77A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Westn Md 4s 52	91¾	91¾	91¾
12 Westn Pac 5s 46	24⅝	24½	24⅝
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24⅜	24½	24½
3 WesternUnion 5s 51	79¾	79	79
4 Western Un 5s60	77½	76¾	76⅞
17 Wheel Stl 3½s66	93	92⅞	93
3 Wilson&Co 4s55	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Wis Cen 4s49	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2 Wis Cen 4sS&D 36	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Young S&T cv 4s48	102½	102½	102½
8 Young S&T 3¼s60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s45A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Antioquia 7s45	8	8	8
9 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	59¾	59¼	59¾
2 Argentine 4½s48	79½	79½	79½
7 Australia 4½s56	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Brazil 8s41	21	21	21
3 Brazil 6½s26-57	17	17	17
7 Brazil 6½s27-57	17	17	17
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s52	19	19	19
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	46	46	46
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	47	47	47
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	6¾	6¾	6¾
13 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101	101
3 Canada 4s 60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Canada 3s 67	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 Canada 2½s 45	93	92¾	93
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
8 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35⅞	35¼	35½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
3 Copenhag 5s 52	26½	25¾	26½
2 Copen 5s 52 wd	33	33	33
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	24	24	24
3 Copen 4½s 53 wd	31½	31½	31½
2 Cuba 5½s 45	86¾	86¾	86¾
4 Cuba 5½s 53	102¼	102¼	102¼
199 Cuba 4½s 77	62½	62	62½
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	58	58	58
1 French 7½s 41 wd	99	3/4993/4	99¾
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	10¼	9¾	9¾
4 Ger Prov 7s '49	10⅜	10	10
7 Italy 7s '1951	28	27¼	28
13 Japan 6½s '54	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
11 Japan 5½s '65	55½	55	1/2551/2
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	40¼	39½	39½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
6 Peru 2nd 6s1961	6½	6½	6½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	10½	10½	10½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9½	9¼	9¼
Do 5¾s '57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Rom Hung 7s '64	23	22¾	22¾
5 Sao Paul St 7s '40	50	50	50
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	43	43	43
1 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝
2 Urug 3½s'84	36¼	36¼	36¼

Total today, 3,527,000; previous day, 3,790,000; week ago, 6,998,400; year ago, 6,412,500; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 933,785,775; year ago 734,421,125; two years ago, 704,860,325.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bendix Home App "A"		30c	June 25	June 13
Extra				
Cent Pat Gold M		2c	June 28	June 14
Fox Brew. (P.)		25c	June 30	June 16
Peop Nat Bk of Wash (Seattle, Wash)		25c	Q June 30	June 25
Resumed				
Kerlyn Oil B		5c	July 1	June 10
Kilburn Mills		75c	June 10	May 28
Nash-Kel. Corp		12c	June 27	June 12
Irregular				
Dewey & Almy Ch Co B		35c	June 16	May 29
Luquidometer Corp		40c	June 17	June 3
Longh Port Cem Co		50c	June 16	June 5
Microm Hone Corp		15c	June 10	June 5
Regular				
Agricult Ins (N.Y.)		75c	Q July 1	June 20
Briggs & Stratton		75c	June 16	June 2
Capital Transit		25c	July 1	June 16
Cleve. Thea. pt. pf.		$2	S June 2	May 23
Draper Corp		75c	Q July 1	May 31
Eagle-Picker Lead		10c	July 1	June 14
Do pf		$1.50	Q July 1	June 14
Elec. Auto-Lite		75c	July 1	June 14
Empire Cap "A"		10c	Q May 31	May 15
Do pf "A"		17½c	Q May 31	May 15
Fidelity&Guar F. In		50c	S July 1	June 20
Fox Brew (P.)		25c	Q June 30	June 16
Fostoria Pr. Steel		25c	June 30	June 20
Glen Alden Coal		25c	Q June 20	May 29
Harrisburg Tr (Pa.)		$1.25	S June 2	May 21
Kan City P&Llst pf		$1.50	Q July 1	June 14
Kleinert Rubber		20c	June 30	June 16
Monarch Mills		$3	S June 10	....
Montgomery Co Tr (N.Y.)		$5	S July 1	June 20
Natomas Co		25c	July 1	June 14
No. Am Co. 6% pf		75c	July 1	June 10
Do 5¾% pf		71¾c	Q July 1	June 10
PeoplesGasL&Coke		75c	July 15	June 21
Phila. Dairy P. pf		$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Pitts & No. Adams RR		$2.50	S July 1	June 30
Sl. Ca. Pow		20c	Q Aug. 15	July 21
Do pf		$1.50	Q Aug 15	June 20
So West P Cem		$1	Q June 16	....
Do pf		$2	Q June 16	....

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It May be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅝	6⅜
American Hardware Co	20	22½
American Locker Co A	11	12½
American Manufacturing	18½	21
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83
American Wringer Co	5¾	7¾
Amoskeag Company†	20	25
Amoskeag Company pf†	70	75
Appleton Company	22	23½
Appleton Company 7.pf	104½	107
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4½
Arlington Mills	33¾	36¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	4
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	114	....
Berkshire Fine Spinning	4¾	....
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58	63
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	105
Boston Wharf Company	14	16
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	24¾	27½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	37	47
Brink's, Inc	78	....
Campbell A S Co, Inc	4½	5½
Cent Railway Signal A	37	....
Chain Store Real Estate	10	12
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12¼	14¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20½	22½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	101	104
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27½	30½
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	2	3½
Draper Corporation	62	66
Dwight Manufacturing Co	11¾	13¾
Eastern Corporation	3⅞	4⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	12¾	14¾
Exolon Co	13¾	15¾
Family Loan Society Inc	16	18½
Family Loan Society pf A	25	28
Franklin Process Co	20½	33½
Fruit of the Loom Units	6¼	7¾
General Fire Extinguishes	13¾	15¾
General Machinery	24	27
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11	13
Goodall Worsted Company	22	26
Graton & Knight Co	5¼	6¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63½	67½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	22½	25½
Great Northern Paper Co	36	39
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	19
Harrington & Richardson	4¼	5½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7¼	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	12½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¼	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	25¾
Hooker Electro Chem	15	17½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	32½	36½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	41½	43½
Keith George E Co	7½	9
Kendall Company	9	10½
Kennedy's Inc pf	16½	17½
Kings County Co	7¼	8¾
Landers Frary & Clark	19½	22
Lawrence Portland Cement	13	15
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Ludlow Mfg Associates	95	100
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	51¼	54¼
Merimack Manufacturing	23½	25½
Merrimack Mfg pf	83½	85½
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.90	2.990
Millers Falls Company	9	11
*Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4½	5½
Nashawena Mills	10¾	12¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64	68
Nashua Manufac

Green Called by Senate Group In West Coast Shipyard Case

By the Associated Press

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was called today for testimony before a Senate committee investigating the West Coast shipyard strike.

Meanwhile, labor difficulties persisted at the Packard Motor Car Company at Detroit, and at the North American Aviation, Inc., plant at Inglewood, Calif., accompanied in each case by threats to strike.

The committee before which Mr. Green was called is headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri and is entrusted with a general investigation of the progress of defense preparations. Recently the group has evidenced deep concern with the San Francisco Bay shipyard situation, where A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations machinists are on strike at 11 yards holding $500,000,000 worth of defense orders.

The machinists ask $1.15 an hour with double pay for overtime, compared with $1.12 and time-and-one-half offered by the operators in a coastwise agreement signed with the A. F. of L.

Inglewood, Calif.—C. I. O. Automobile Workers at the North American Aviation plant were reported ready to strike to enforce their demand for a blanket 10-cent hourly raise for all the concern's 11,000 employees, together with a boost in the minimum rate from 50 to 75 cents an hour. The company has $109,000,000 in national defense orders.

Detroit—Another strike threat was at the Packard plant here, where some of the 9,500 employees are working on airplane engines for the British and the United States Army. C. I. O.-U. A. W. members there also asked a 10-cent hourly wage hike. The present scale was not disclosed.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Operations continued yesterday at the plant of the Carborundum Company here despite a strike by some of its 3,200 employees for a collective bargaining agreement. The firm makes abrasives, important in many defense establishments.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board continued its attempt to obtain an agreement between southern soft coal operators and the C. I. O. United Mine Workers, at odds for months over wages. The southern owners were reported putting their case in writing, which was taken as indicating that the deadlock might be prolonged.

The union insists that the same wages be paid in northern and southern mines. An April shutdown of the mines was ended by a temporary understanding, when northern owners agreed to raise wages from $6 to $7 a day, with the southern operators boosting their scale from $5.60 to $6.60, but declining to eliminate the 40-cent sectional differential.

In other Washington developments, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia introduced a resolution in Congress declaring that strikes in defense industries are "contrary to public policy and they are hereby condemned," and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced appointment of a committee to decide which labor disputes shall be turned over to the NDLMB.

To the committee she named Dr. Clarence Dykstra, Chairman of the Board; Dr. John R. Steelman, chief of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service, and Maxwell Brandwen, a member of the staff of Sidney Hillman, Associate Office of Production Manment director.

About 12,000 C. I. O. lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest logging country yesterday declined the Mediation Board's proposal for resumption of work pending settlement of labor disputes which brought on strikes two week ago.

The strikers demanded a full union shop, wage increase of 7½ cents an hour to a minimun of 75 cents, elimination of piece work, and paid vacations.

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Cartoon Guild, an A. F. of L. union, voted last night to strike at Walt Disney's studio to support its demand for recognition. It claims to represent 85 per cent of his employees.

Walter P. Spreckles, labor conciliator for Mr. Disney, said the studio wants the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election to determine whether the Guild or the independent American Society of Screen Cartoonists should be recognized. The ASSC also claims to represent a majority of Disney cartoonists.

Detroit—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Auto Workers, who were granted a 10 cents an hour wage increase by General Motors Corporation recently, sought a similar pay boost today for 65,000 Chrysler employees and another 50,000 in other Detroit auto plants.

Union officials announced that the increase would be sought for virtually all U. A. W.-C. I. O. factories which have not participated in recent wage increases.

Union representatives met yesterday with Chrysler officials in presenting a demand for a blanket 10 cents an hour increase. Results of the conference were not made public.

Washington—A NLRB trial examiner recommended today that the Republic Steel Corporation offer full reinstatement with back pay to 610 workers in Republic's South Chicago, Ill., plant who took part in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike.

In addition, he recommended payment of back pay on behalf of 38 others who have passed on since the strike, who voluntarily quit after being re-employed, or who were found not entitled to reinstatement.

Redistribution of U. S. Income

Continued from Page 1

spective tax and wage increases is reflected in the stock market, where industrial share prices have been in a downtrend now for 18 months and are well below the levels prevailing when the war broke out, despite the rise in the volume of corporate business to unprecedented heights.

In 1940 the lucrative Chrysler Corporation reported an increase of $200,000,000 in volume of business, but of this only $1,000,000 was carried over to net profit. Even after allowing for current, not prospective tax rates, first quarter corporation earnings in 1941 ran only about 15 to 20 per cent over the like period in 1940.

Steady Increase Seen

As for "earned income" of salaried and trading persons in the income-paying brackets, the 1940 tax-hoist, which amounted roughly to 50 per cent for a man making $5,000 a year with two children, appears to be as nothing compared with the increase likely to be made by Congress this year, with further increases likely at least once a year as long as the emergency lasts.

Farmers, like workmen but unlike the middle classes, also appear in line to benefit heavily, though indirectly, from the defense program. No reduction was made in January, 1941, in the budgeted farm program, and farmers are benefiting by higher prices, particularly for livestock and dairy products.

As the emergency deepens and the defense program cuts further and further into American living standards, it does not appear likely that the current improvement in the living standards of workmen and farmers will continue. The American equivalent of "guns versus butter," namely "guns versus semiluxuries," seems likely to be forced on the overalled classes through stiff excise taxes, price control, and finally through an end to wage increases and farm aid increases and perhaps even through civilian rationing.

Mansions Not Wanted

But before this point is reached, the defense program appears likely to produce a sharp lowering of the standard of living—or at least of invidious consumption—of the propertied, higher-salaried, trading, and middle- and higher-income-tax-bracket people in the United States.

Already the signs are appearing in the difficulty of selling, on the real estate market, the winter mansions and summer residences of the servant-employing and landscape-gardening members of the community.

In Britain the latest income tax rates make it impossible for a man to net more than $28,000 of personal income after taxes. It is now impossible for an American owner of capital over $2,000,000 to hand the capital on intact to a successor no matter how much of the annual income he saves after taxes to add back to the capital for the ultimate defraying of estate and inheritance taxes.

Further acceleration of these trends seems on the cards in the United States so long as the present international emergency continues.

Menzies Holds Canberra Rule By Victory in Boothby Vote

ADELAIDE, South Australia, May 27 (Australian Associated Press)—The Boothby seat in the House of Representatives was conceded the the Government candidate, Dr. Grenfell Price, after a by-election which attracted nation-wide interest because it determined whether the Government would retain its majority in the House.

The count so far has given Dr. Price a majority of more than 7,000 over his opponent, Thomas Edgar Lawton, the Labor candidate.

The by-election took place May 4, coinciding with the return of Prime Minister Robert A. Menzies from a world-girdling tour which took him to Britain, North Africa and the United States.

Mr. Price's supporters advocated formation of a national government comprising representatives of all parties.

A slight majority for the Government is assured, but it is expected that it will continue its efforts to form a national government, particularly in view of Mr. Menzies' declaration in a broadcast speech condemning party politics during a period of national peril.

Parliament is to open May 28.

Britons Warned by Churchill Of Long Fight If Nazis Land

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—If Nazi troops attempt to take the British Isles, "it may easily be some weeks before the invader has been totally destroyed," Prime Minister Winston Churchill warns Britons in a message accompanying an official "beating the invader" leaflet, which is being distributed today throughout Britain.

The Post Office will distribute 14,000,000 copies of the leaflet to instruct the public what to do in case an invasion is attempted.

Mr. Churchill's message, painting a graphic picture of what may be expected, said :

"If invasion comes, everyone—young, old, men and women—will be eager to play their part worthily. By far the greater part of the country will not be immediately involved.

"Even along our coasts the greater part will remain unaffected. But where the enemy lands, or tries to land, there will be most violent fighting.

Must Go Where Told

"Not only will there be battles when the enemy tries to come ashore, but afterward there will fall upon his lodgements very heavy British counter attacks and all the time his lodgements will be under heaviest attack by British bombers.

"The fewer civilians or non-combatants in these areas the better—apart from essential workers who must remain. So if you are advised by authority to leave the place where you live, it is your duty to go elsewhere when you are told to leave.

"When the attack begins it will be too late to go; and unless you receive definite instructions to move, your duty then will be to stay where you are.

"You will have to get into the safest place you can find and stay there until the battle is over. For all of you then, the order and the duty will be—stand firm.

Roads Kept Clear

"This also applies to people inland if a considerable number of parachutists or air-borne troops are landed in their neighborhood. Above all, they must not cumber the roads.

"Like their fellow-countrymen on the coasts, they must 'stand firm.'

"Home guards, supported by strong mobile columns, wherever the enemies' numbers require it, will immediately come to grips with the invaders and, there is little doubt, will soon destroy them.

"Throughout the rest of the country where there is no fighting going on and no close cannon fire or rifle fire can be heard, everyone will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty, namely—carry on.

"It may easily be some weeks before the invader has been totally destroyed, that is to say, killed or captured to the last man who landed on our shores.

Plan of Personal Action

"Meanwhile all work must be continued to the utmost and no time lost.

"The following notes have been prepared to tell everyone in rather more detail what to do and they should be carefully studied.

"Each man and woman should think out a clear plan of personal action in accordance with the general scheme."

The leaflet, which has been under consideration for more than a month, gives answers to 14 questions on invasion most frequently asked by the public, and urges:

"Give all help you can to our troops. Do not tell the enemy anything. Do not give him anything. Do not help him in any way."

Kennedy Asks 'Facts' Study

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, said May 24 that this Country should not become a belligerent "just because we hate Hitler and love Churchill."

"Facts are what the Country needs, not slogans," he said in an address prepared for Oglethorpe University's Commencement exercises. "What is the state of our own defense? What can we do if we declare war? Where will we land troops? What about Japan? What will be the result of declaring war in terms of our ability to help England?

"The people who must suffer and give up their lives are entitled to know all the facts before their judgment can be won to the interventionist cause. It is a mockery of liberty to withhold from democratic people the essential facts upon which this, the most awful decision of our times, must be based. We must have the completest candor; we must have the fullest disclosure; we must have the freest debate."

Mr. Kennedy said he was "particularly unimpressed by the hysteria which I suspect is consciously stimulated by the idea that we are in danger of military attack."

This Country was so situated, he said, that "a direct attack on us would require an armada mightier than the power of man could create."

"We have gone to the aid of Britain not only because we believe their cause to be just," he said, "but because the American stake in the present war is the precious element of time. But as a nation we should not let our aid to Britain become the argument for direct involvement."

The former Ambassador, who recalled that when he resigned he said he hoped to assist President Roosevelt "in his oft-proclaimed desire to stay out of war," asserted that although a British victory would be helpful from the viewpoint of this Country's foreign markets, it was "nonsense" to say that an Axis victory spelled ruin.

"From 90 to 95 per cent of our trade is internal," he said. ". . . If worse came to worst, we could gear ourselves to an intelligent self-contained national economy and still enjoy a fair degree of prosperity.

"But that 'worst' must never be permitted to include Axis domination—social, economic or military—of any spot in the Western Hemisphere. . . . In my definition of the Western Hemisphere I include, I wish to add, any island which is considered by our military experts to be a threat to our security if the Axis Powers possess or dominate it."

He urged the graduates not to be deluded into a false sense of security because of employment in the American war machine.

"When that machine slows down, as inevitably it will, you and your generation must face a staggering task," he said. "The dislocation which will follow our war efforts will be like nothing that our Nation has ever experienced."

N. J. Vote Reform Nearly Complete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 27—The State election law revision program of the Republican-controlled New Jersey Legislature was virtually complete today following Senate enactment of a series of reform measures previously approved by the Assembly to control alleged vote irregularities.

The major bill on the list requires statewide permanent registration of voters after July 1, 1943. It was originally drawn a year ago to meet long-held fraud charges concerning poll practices in Hudson County. The measure now requires concurrent Assembly action for an amendment which met with Senate unanimity, permitting appeals to Common Pleas Courts in all counties by citizens stricken from the voting lists.

Legislation making mandatory the installation of voting machines in the State's 21 counties appeared shelved for the session because of the "prohibitive" $5,000,000 installation cost.

As both houses recessed until June 3, Gov. Charles Edison's plan for revision and modernization of the State Constitution took legislative form in a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention to begin March 9, 1942. Its sponsor is Senator James I. Bowers of Somerset, minority leader.

No War Meeting Labor Boycott Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—A statement urging that workers boycott the National Labor Committee Against War and not attend its conference against war was issued by 13 leaders of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions through the Labor Committee of Fight for Freedom, Inc., today.

"No responsible labor leader will be deceived by the so-called labor conference against war being called by the Communists' latest front organization, the National Labor Committee Against War," Louis Hollander, Manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the signers, said in comment on the statement. "New York labor is firm behind the President's foreign and domestic policies. Labor will boycott the sessions of the so-called labor conference against war."

Man-Days Lost

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The Army estimated today that 2,023,316 man-days of work were lost through strikes in plants handling War Department orders from Jan. 1 to shop-closing time last night.

Service statisticians estimated that if the 2,000,000 man-days had been worked they could have contributed 44,500 Garand semiautomatic rifles or 285 light tanks to the defense effort.

Yesterday, it was estimated, 25,800 men were idle in labor disputes in plants handling Army contracts.

Figures on man-days of work lost by months in 1941 were reported as follows: January 101,540; February 429,879; March 664,519; April 372,478; May (to date) 454,900.

The 2,000,000 man-hour figure did not include Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, and did not take into account some War Department contracts held up in plants of small subcontracting firms, the Army said.

Puerto Rico Base Speeded

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Gov. Guy J. Swope of Puerto Rico said here that the new Naval air base in San Juan Harbor would be completed in July, a year ahead of schedule, and that work is going ahead rapidly on the new Army air base at Punta Borinquen.

The Governor, who arrived with his wife and son, Lee, on the Porto Rico liner Coamo, predicted that Puerto Rico eventually would occupy a defense position in the Atlantic similar to that of Hawaii in the Pacific.

N. J. Court Fines A. F. of L. Unionists

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 27 (AP)—Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder fined three officials of Local 641, of the American Federation of Labor's Brotherhood of Teamsters, Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers, yesterday on a contempt citation charging failure to produce union records for court inspection.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES wants load of household goods from Illinois or en route east, June 5, 6 or 7. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
Sacrifice $50,000 estate on lake; secluded; 336 acres, 166 cleared, 130 timber, 20 lake, 20 alder bottom; soil sandy, gravelly loam; 2 groups of buildings, ½ mile apart; 4 houses, 2 barns, chicken house, 3 garages, sheds, 2 silos, commercial building; creek; tennis court, indoor badminton, bridle paths, swimming pool; price on request. Mrs. May Wilson, Route 2, Box 302, Olympia, Wash.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion or companion-housekeeper; cultured, refined, capable; Protestant; references exchanged. MRS. LEE FRANKEL, 731 So. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

SUMMER RENTALS

NANTUCKET, MASS.—2 attractive new waterfront cottages, comfortably furnished; 5 bedrooms and 3 bedrooms; $575 and $375. THURLOW W. BARNES, 52 Old Concord Rd., Belmont, Mass. Telephone Belmont 3134-W, evenings.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En 2-1883.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

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BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed. —MINIMUM RATE $2.00. Repairing, Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on REMODELING, REPAIRING, CUSTOM MADE COATS and JACKETS. Storage Facilities Minimum $2.50. ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N.Y.C. CHL. 4-1424.

HELP WANTED

WANTED — Couple; Chauffeur-Butler and Cook-Laundress; reliable, competent, for N.Y.C. residence. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SHOE SALESMEN
Large growing chain organization has openings for several thoroughly experienced shoe salesmen. Must make exceptional appearance. Splendid opportunity promotion. Applications must give full information, previous employment, age, etc. Box 820, 1474 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SALESGIRLS
Large chain organization has openings for thoroughly experienced hosiery and handbag salesgirls, full time and part time. Applications must give full information, previous employment, marital standing, age, height, etc. Box 819, 1474 Broadway, New York City.

COOK—Experienced, large home. North Shore; only first class need apply; references; good wages. Write Box P-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office available 3 mornings a week, 551 Fifth Ave., Tel. MU. 2-8389 or Shore Road 8-6114.

N. Y. CITY—Practitioner's office, centrally located; two days weekly, arranged. Phone LO. 5-3052.

N. Y. C. (W. 57th)—OFFICE available part time, $15.00 monthly. Circle 6-9224, or write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Practitioner's office, N. Y. City, centrally located; part time and evenings. Write Box C-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLELAWN in the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake region, welcomes guests for rest or recreation. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.

WELLFLEET on Cape Cod—Guests taken from June to Oct. Home cooking; swimming, private beach. Rates on request. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. REMICK. Wellfleet, Mass.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED — Steinway or other good make of GRAND PIANO. G. Ritz, 442 W. 49th St., N. Y. C., Circle 6-8260.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 265 Clarendon St.—In private home of unusual antiques; centrally located, near Copley Square, Garden and down town.

N. Y. C. (corner house, facing river)—Large cool rooms, bath; references; kitchen privileges. MO. 2-1392.

N. Y. C., 514 West 114, Apt. 42—Overlooking campus; comfortable home, kitchen privileges; women; $4.50-$6.00; mornings-evenings. KING.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; every convenience; $10.00; all transportation, near Central Park, church. CI. 6-9224.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS girl wishes room, partly furnished, Manhattan, private family; quiet surroundings; moderate price; available Sept. 1st. Write Box G-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion to lady by woman of refinement or light housekeeping in adult or gentlemen's home; Protestant. Box J-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL companion nurse, assist light housekeeping. Phone Raymond 9-9095. Write Box F-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

HARRISON, MAINE, Summit Spring Manor—150 miles from Boston; opens May 30; beautiful view; make reservations early.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY
The Right Environment

Summer and all-the-year homes in this charming community. Very few localities offer a feature so attractive to parents seeking ideal conditions for their children as the beautiful landlocked Duxbury Bay. Golf, yachting. Low tax rate.

Summer Rentals from $200 Upward

For Sale or Rent—An early Cape house of 8 rooms and bath; gas kitchen; waterfront location. Rental $500.

For Sale or Rent Furnished—A delightful summer home, all modern improvements. 6 master's rooms, 2 maids' rooms, tennis court. Rent $750 for season.

For Sale — Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

SUMMER RENTALS

ADIRONDACKS housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach; tourists. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

NEAR DANBURY, CONN.—2 small cottages; fully equipped; adults; ideal for week ends; beautifully situated on private estate; swimming pond; secluded; reasonable. LEWIS GOMPERS, 400 E. 58th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS — I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Massachusetts

SOMERVILLE

J. W. HOWARD *Flowers*
Beautiful Memorial Wreaths
Baskets—Potted Plants
Cut Flowers
328 Broadway — Somerset 0416-7

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler. Tel. Milfield 217.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5
WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine specialty.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable bedr., lounge; walking distance Christian Science Church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church) — Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59, Osborne Road **Regent Hotel**
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain
SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, H. and C. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA PENSION DES COTTAGES
in private villa facing south; park-tennis; every comfort; en pension terms from 7-8 frs. Chemin Krieg 7, Florissant.

LAUSANNE — SWITZERLAND
Pension Val-Vert, Melle Desmeules.
La Rosaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay, excellent cooking. Incl. terms Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.

England

ACCRINGTON

TRY TIPPING'S
THE GROCER
for Service and Quality
192 Blackburn Road
and 50 Abbey Street
Tel. 2285

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in all departments
8-12 Church Street Accrington Tel 2588

BIRKENHEAD

KOBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2380 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**
From the Cheapest that is good to the Finest that's produced.
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall
Tele. 2977

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bradford 22961 9 to 1 and 2 to 5 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE if desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds ● Bulbs ● Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

31, Market Street, Bradford.
23, Station Square, Harrogate.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street — Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality, Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
19, St. James's Street, Derby.
203, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.
32, Milton Street and 12 Lister Gate, Nottingham.

HALIFAX

We carry an Exclusive Range of Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Cutlery, Cut Glass, etc., etc.
Sole Halifax Agents for the world-famous OMEGA WATCHES
LISTER HORSFALL LTD.
11/16, Corn Market, Halifax
High-Class Jewellers and Gold and Silversmiths

Gentlemen's Tailors, Hosiers and Hatters
Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2, Crown Street, Halifax — Phone 2834

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4681

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
23, Station Square, Harrogate.
31, Market Street, Bradford.

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE — Phone 683

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
20, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.
31, Market Street, Bradford.

HULL

Kendall
77 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
19, Jameson Street, Hull.
88, Newborough, Scarborough.

ENGLAND

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
271 Otley Road, Leeds, 6. Tel. 51107
Margaret Burnett
Macdonald, Eugene, Superma, Jamal, Wella Permanent Waving, Manicure.

Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators—Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A. R. P. Lamps—Useful Gifts
No. 8 Batteries
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET

For The Things that are DIFFERENT
Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Ph. Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Road

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36, Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"Eversoft" Upholstery
"Honest Under the Cover"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms
Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN"
Dyers and Cleaners
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne—'Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
JOHN MOSES
ALL the new Summer Clothes are in—and the Keynote is Colour! Subdued pastels, brilliant prints and tweeds to every taste.
Grainger Street Tel.
Newcastle 1. 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

Will Hill
Trinity Square and Foreman Street
NOTTINGHAM
for
Overcoats

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
For All Electrical and Radio Goods.
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

OLDHAM

J.A. Bardsley LTD.
BOOKSTATIONERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
TELE. NO. 21374

SOUTHPORT

Perfumes Powders Soaps
and All Toilet Requisites
from
HAROLD BARTON, M.P.S.
163, Lord Street, Southport

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
99, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

STANWAYS
HAIRDRESSERS
Stafford Street, Hanley and Ironmarket, Newcastle
Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Departments

BUILDER of GOOD CLOTHES
James L. Black
Dial 66150 for patterns
High Street, Newcastle

ENGLAND

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

Scotland

EDINBURGH

By Test the Best
NORVIC SHOES
sold at
Bairds
14-19 South Bridge, Edinburgh

Second Hand Optical Instruments Wanted
G. Hutchison and Sons
18, Forrest Road

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE" HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district.
James Gray & Son
IRONMONGERS & ELECTRICIANS LTD
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

ROBERT FRASER
Manufacturing Furrier and Skin Merchant
1-5 Forrest Road, Edinburgh 1
Fine Selection of FURS
Expert Remodelling

GLASGOW

SCOTLAND
■ SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
■ REAL HAND WOVEN
HARRIS TWEEDS
■ COSTUME CLOTHS
■ TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
■ FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
■ HIGHLAND OUTFITS.
SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511.

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241 Sauchiehall Street,
'Phone: Douglas 2389

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts, Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspreads to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double size. Per set 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

JOINER for WORK
HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J.W. BLACK
64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW, N.
Estb 1895

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc.
Personal Attention
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4595
268 Bath Street Opposite Kings Theatre Glasgow, C 2

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Daily Features Page

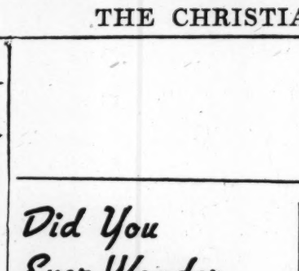
Did You Ever Wonder

How we know how hot the sun is?

There are several methods for arriving at figures for the heat of the sun's surface.

One is by means of a spectrobolometer — a combination of a spectroscope and an instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat by changes in the resistance of a blackened strip of platinum exposed to the radiations.

Another method starts by measuring the amount of heat received from the sun on one square foot of surface. From this it may be computed how much heat would be received on the inner surface of a sphere with a radius of the distance of the earth from the sun, and


THE SUN HAS ITS TEMPERATURE TAKEN

then how hot the sun, at the center of the sphere, would have to be to give off this amount of heat.

There also is a very commonsense way of telling how cool the sun isn't, even though it may not give exactly how hot the sun is. This is by noting the elements found on the sun in the form of incandescent or glowing gases.

Now, if you took samples of ordinary ice, butter, and sealing wax into a room of unknown temperature, and noted that in due time the ice melted but the butter and wax remained firm, you could deduce the fact that the room temperature must be somewhat warmer than 32 degrees Fahrenheit, the melting point of ice.

Similarly, scientists know from laboratory experiments how hot different elements found on earth have to be to turn to an incandescent gas. Then, if the spectroscope shows one of those substances to exist in the glowing gases of the sun, we can be sure that the sun is at least hot enough to turn that substance into an incandescent gas. For example, iron becomes a glowing gas at 4,442° F. and iron is known to exist as a gas on the sun. Consequently, we know that the sun is not cooler than 4,442°.

By the various methods of figuring its heat, it has been estimated that the sun's surface has a temperature of around 10,000° F. The sun's interior, however, is thought to be tens of thousands of degrees hotter.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.—I TIM. 1:5.

In Lighter Vein

African Humor

The savage African tribe of Ubangis have a habit of stretching the lips of their women around circular wooden disks until finally they become six or seven inches in size, sticking right out of their faces like two plates. You've seen their pictures in travel magazines.

The story goes the rounds that two Ubangi girls met one very hot day in the jungle. One of them stuck her face up close to the other and rapidly repeated:

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers! Now you fan me for awhile!"—Santa Fe Magazine.

Two of Them

Cop: "You've been sitting in your car for the last three hours. Do you still claim you're just waiting for a man?"

Motorist: "Yes, officer, I am waiting for either of the gentlemen who own the car in front of me and the car behind me."—Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.

The Mistake

"Are you John A. Van Dorky?" asked the young man beside the coatrack.

"No," was the surprised reply.

"Well, I am," came the frosty rejoinder, "and that is his overcoat you are putting on."—Epworth Herald.

He Had It

Draftee: "Did you ever hear of the straw which broke the camel's back?"

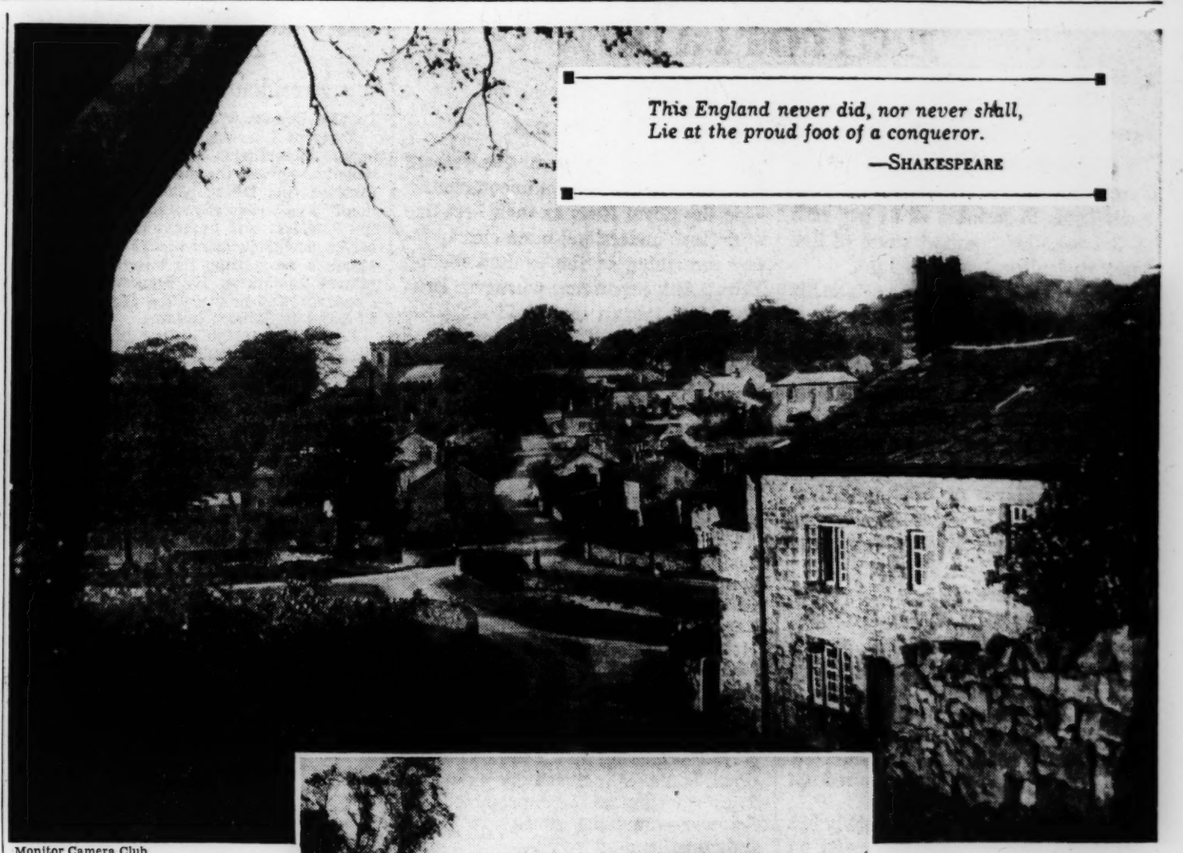
Sergeant: "Yeah. Why?"

Draftee: "Well, you'll find it in my bunk."

Where Would You Find—

1. Fort Riley?
2. A sirocco?
3. Emerald Lake?
4. "The Annapolis of the Air?"
5. The country represented by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka?
6. Mare Nostrum?
7. Mount Black?
8. Council Bluffs?
9. The Koumintang?
10. The site of the new blimp base in New England?

(Answers appear on this page)



This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.
—SHAKESPEARE

Monitor Camera Club
from Harry Eaves, Nelson, Lancs.

Top: The village of Downham, reputed to be the most attractive village in Lancashire. Right: A view in Cambridge, England. The contributor writes: "This picture, to me, seems to embody the calm, mellowed beauty of rural England . . . the prewar England that many of us remember so fondly."

Monitor Camera Club from DeWitt S. Davidson, New York City

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A United States Army fort, four miles from Junction City, Kansas.
2. A hot southerly wind blowing from the African coast to Italy, Sicily, and Spain; the Italian name for a southeast wind.
3. A scenic lake in Yoho National Park, British Columbia, Canada.
4. The naval aviation training school at Pensacola, Florida.
5. Japan.
6. The ancient Latin name meaning "our sea," for the Mediterranean, used by the Italians today.
7. North Carolina; 6,275 feet.
8. A city in western Iowa.
9. The National People's Party of Chiang Kai-shek in China.
10. South Weymouth, Massachusetts; the blimps are to be used on submarine and anti-mine patrol.

Ice on Wings

So important are the problems caused by the forming of ice on airplane wings that a special subcommittee to study them has been organized by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

It Has Been Said of Self-Reliance

They can conquer who believe they can.—Virgil.

God gives every bird its food, but he does not throw it into the nest.—J. G. Holland.

Look well into thyself; there is a source of strength which will always spring up if thou wilt always look there.—M. Antoninus.

The supreme fall of falls is this, the first doubt of one's self.—Countess de Gasparin.

I have ever held it a maxim, never to do through another what it was possible for me to do for myself.—Montesquieu.

It is impossible you should take true root but by the fair weather that you make yourself; it is needful that you frame the season for your own harvest.—Shakespeare.

Men seem neither to understand their riches nor their strength—of the former they believe greater things than they should; of the latter, less.—Bacon.

Daily Anecdote

Preparedness

During the convention called to form the Constitution of the United States a question was raised concerning the power to be given Congress in regard to maintaining a standing army. One of the members moved "that the standing army be restricted to five thousand men at any one time."

Washington, being chairman of the convention, could not offer a motion, but desiring to emphasize the folly of such an arbitrary provision, whispered to another member at his side to amend the motion so as to provide that "no foreign enemy should invade the United States at any time with more than three thousand troops."

This was but one of many incidents which prove the dry wit possessed by the Father of Our Country.

Bird Pact

A pact signed by 17 American republics to protect nature and preserve wildlife in the Western Hemisphere will particularly benefit migratory birds.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Best Solution*

By LE PELLEY

THIS IS A GOOD WAY TO DRESS FOR A HOT DAY...
YOU SAID IT
WOOOPS ... DID YOU FEEL SOME RAIN?
OH-OH... WE'RE IN FOR IT!
THERE'S NOT MUCH SENSE RUNNING — WE'RE GOING TO GET DRENCHED..
...AND AS LONG AS WE'RE GOING TO BE DRENCHED...
PLUNKY! SOMETIMES I THINK YOU'RE A GENIUS!
TUT TUT
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Young Man on the Flying (?) Trapeze*

By RODGERS

The Boss fixed up a trapeze under one of our trees today and tried out some of his tricks —
?
?-?
I suppose they were pretty good tricks for a youngster like the Boss—
But personally I think he ought to let Nick take over that act!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Grounded on a Playground*

By THE HAGERS

THE WIND DIED DOWN AND FINALLY STOPPED; THE HELICOPTER SLOWLY DROPPED.
"I DON'T KNOW WHERE WE ARE," JACK CRIED; "BUT WE'RE ABOUT TO END OUR RIDE."
WE REACHED THE GROUND WITHOUT MISHAP. UP STEPPED A FUNNY LITTLE CHAP.
HE RAISED HIS CAP AND SAID, "GOOD-DAY. WHAT GAME WOULD YOU TWO LIKE TO PLAY?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Must Farm Loyalty Be Bought?

President Roosevelt has signed the Farm Loan Bill providing for Government loans to farmers of 85 per cent of the so-called "parity" value of five basic agricultural commodities.

Mr. Roosevelt doubtless has given his signature to the bill with reluctance, since he did not favor but quietly opposed the addition of farm "parity" appropriations to his budget in the midst of the crisis of expenditures for defense. Yet the President evidently felt himself swamped by the four-to-one vote in the House of Representatives and even more lop-sided vote in the Senate, which indicated that any veto would have been overridden.

Should he, nevertheless, have flung the measure back into the faces of Congress if only to keep the record straight? Some day, and not far hence, a spark of that kind of leadership is going to be necessary in order to turn back the forces of dependency on Government bounty which the New Deal Administration has fostered on several sides.

But Mr. Roosevelt very probably has considered that the great demand on leadership at this critical juncture is to maintain unity of the American people. To have vetoed the bill might not have killed it, but it would have aroused resentment throughout the western farm States which, as it happens, are areas of resistance to the national policy of all-out aid to Britain. Must the centers of isolationism be appeased and bought off with funds which ought to go to shape weapons against aggressors? It recalls some of the shabby concessions which have often been forced upon the head of a Nation under fire.

Representative Clarence Cannon, chairman of the agricultural subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, talks of the loan bill and the "parity" payments appropriations as placing "a floor under farm prices similar to the floor already under wages." The asserted parallel is flagrantly fallacious, even if there were not some doubt about the entire wisdom of certain sections of the Federal Wages and Hours Law to which the "parity" grab is likened.

The "parity" theory does not merely support the lowest levels of farm prices, as the Wage Law supports the lowest levels of wages; it attempts to place farm prices close to the ceiling of consumer purchasing power all along the line and to keep them there by inroads on the taxing power of the Federal Treasury. The President speaks of a pledge from legislative leaders that they will not attempt to boost prices above "parity." But what of prices, such as of beef and wool, which are already above parity?

Frankly, it is difficult to believe that the great body of American farmers, if the situation is placed squarely before them, have to be paid for their patriotism. They want a reasonable price, to be sure, but if every class and group in American society has to be guaranteed a pegged artificial price for its services, then the Government's promise will cease to be worth a hoot and security will become a delusion for all. If the loyalty of labor, capital, or agriculture has to be bought in the face of an enemy to democracy, then before long all of these will feel, in some form directly or indirectly, the pressure of the totalitarian heel.

A Check on Installment Buying

One of the numerous ways in which an undesirable war-time inflation of prices might be speeded along would be by an extravagant expansion of installment buying.

Consumer demand might detract from production of goods needed for defense, and through installment buying this demand might be multiplied. Hence, W. T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, has recommended that larger down payments on time sales be required.

Interestingly, at the same time that this proposal is advanced in behalf of restraining inflation, it is also recommended by another investigator approaching the subject from the standpoint of the interest of the loan-making companies. David Durand, in a statistical study, "Risk Elements in Consumer Installment Financing," for the National Bureau of Economic Research, reports that the size of the down payment is an extremely important factor in the soundness of the credit risk, although credit executives have tended to treat it as secondary. The next few years may prove a good time for finance companies to stiffen the percentages required as down payments in time purchases.

The Bismarck

Defenders of freedom everywhere who have banked—even unconsciously—on the Royal Navy as their first line of defense understand more clearly today something of the exalted feeling British folk experience whenever British voices join in that staid old tune, "Rule Britannia." The naval forces that sank the Bismarck have increased democracy's balance of power on the seas. They have also silenced for the moment at least the claims of those who insisted that air power has wrested the trident from Britain's hard-hitting Navy—claims that have grown louder since the German air invasion of Crete.

The dramatic events in the eastern Mediterranean and in the North Atlantic during the last few days, help to clarify the strategical nature of this war. Reports that the Bismarck was destroyed by torpedo-carrying airplanes—directed by "spotting" planes that prevented the Nazi battleship from eluding his pursuers—emphasize the decisive part the British fleet air arm played in making up for the loss of the Hood. It makes increasingly plain that a new question has been projected into the war—the issue of sea-air power as against land-air power.

The sinking of the Bismarck underscores Britain's alertness in adapting air power to naval operations far at sea. But the admitted loss of two cruisers and four destroyers and damage to "two battleships and several other cruisers" off Crete shows that Britain must improve the effectiveness of its sea-air power if it is to meet the powerful threat which German land-air power presents in the narrow seas.

150 Years

In attaining its 150th anniversary, the Massachusetts Historical Society has itself made history: It is the oldest of such organizations in the United States, and its high standards of accuracy and scholarship have exerted an influence all over the Nation.

It is sometimes said that Massachusetts has more than its just share in the history books because she had more historians. That may be true. Jamestown did not have Plymouth's Winslows and Brewster. For generations, Harvard turned out young men for the ministry who were also able historians. They peered from the steeples at Bunker Hill; they listened from the inn beside the Green in Lexington; they stood beside the bridge in Concord.

Such a one was Jeremy Belknap, who obtained from Paul Revere a first-hand account of his ride. Of such was John Adams—though a lawyer and a maker of history—who took pains to note on paper how some of his contemporaries looked and acted. It was men like these who founded the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1790.

And, now, a century and a half has passed. It is a time again for men who see clearly and write truly. For the New World of the Pilgrim Fathers, the independent Nation of Belknap and Adams, is founded on ideas that have no end, no dimming, but move forward into ever brighter and wider horizons.

House of Whose Future?

At last it is just around the corner. Architects have been working on the house of the future for some time past. Today they are no further from the house of tomorrow than they were yesterday from the house of today. To close this constant gap between the ideal and the actual is a problem that keeps architects inspired or what-is-it. The problem more likely could be solved, however, by some sort of calendar reform.

The house of the future is admittedly difficult to realize. Architects acknowledge this in a report from Yosemite Valley, California. For example, they say the uses to which a house is to be put must be "coolly and methodically" calculated. But who wants to buy, let alone build, a house that he can feel cool and methodical about? It takes a rhapsody even to sell a building lot, as any real estate broker knows.

Perhaps architects think they have a solution in offering the customer a chance to be cool and methodical by proxy—that is, by letting the architect take cool and methodical charge of one of life's most exciting adventures. Perhaps some customers were just about to think so, too, when their eyes fell on this further warning from the architects—that to prepare himself for such a task the architect "must almost live with the prospective home builders." An architect once told us that anyone who could live with him while he was designing a house would feel comfortable anywhere.

Even in a "house of the future"?

Our Readers Say—

Presidential Leadership

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent Intimate Message From Washington appearing in your columns was designed to answer the question: "Why is the President not taking action at the present time?" The writer advanced the theory that the President was hesitant to repudiate his earlier no-involvement pledge to the nation, although recognizing its imprudence under present conditions. He suggested that the President was now waiting for the Nation to make its decision known.

I submit that the history of the United States, and particularly in wartime, has never before witnessed a President sitting back and waiting for the public to take the necessary action. Abraham Lincoln was one of the Nation's strongest exponents of Presidential leadership during a national crisis. With probably more congressional and even to some degree more public opposition to his war policies than any President has been confronted with, his personal leadership probably did more to bring about a victory than any other single factor. He recognized, as Mr. Roosevelt must too, that the public is not equipped with sufficient information or political wisdom to take such a definite and decisive action by itself.

It appears abundantly clear that the majority of the Nation today is supporting the President's war policies; is recognizing the urgent need for decisive action even to the extent of direct involvement. But if Mr. Roosevelt really believes that this is not so, it appears that he is unduly slow in his duty to the people in informing them himself of the gravity of the situation—the peril to the nation which he has been impressing upon the public.

If Mr. Roosevelt now feels that the time has come to lend more action to the Nation's foreign policy, there is no time to waste in waiting. It would appear to be urgently necessary to admit the imprudence of his earlier no-war commitment and to place squarely before the people some of his own naturally superior information regarding the dangers facing the country. This would be the shortest route to gaining the public's confidence and trusting support in his leadership—support that is only too eager to be shown.

W. G.

Boston

"Song of a Thousand Years"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for "America Sings, but Faintly," in your recent issue. There is another patriotic song, "Song of a Thousand Years," by Henry Clay Work, which is worthy of being sung today. This song written nearly eighty years ago and once familiar to many Americans carries a message for us today. It reads:

SONG OF A THOUSAND YEARS

Lift up your eyes, desponding freemen.
Fling to the winds your needless fears.
He who unfurled your beauteous banner,
Said it shall wave a thousand years.

Chorus

A thousand years, my own Columbia!
'Tis the glad day so long foretold.
'Tis the glad morn, whose early twilight
Washington saw in time of old.

. . . . . .

Tell the great world these blessed tidings,
Yes, and be sure the bondman hears;
Tell the oppressed of ev'ry nation
Jubilee lasts a thousand years.

Because the claim has been made in Europe that the Nazi slave order is to last a thousand years, this song voices well the answer of America to such a boast.

Gig Harbor, Wash. A. S. L.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Uncle Sam's Maginot Line

"Americans, Wake Up!" Says "John Doe" Reader

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit a "John Doe" sort of citizen of "the home of the truth and the right" who was brought up to believe in God, George Washington, the Fourth of July, Abraham Lincoln, the United States, and old fashioned—and I fear in danger of becoming outmoded—Americanism to address you and to express his unqualified delight with your editorials entitled "Americans, Wake Up!"

Is it possible, do you think, to wake them up when you consider what a conglomeration of peoples we are? Is it possible, in time to do any good, to imbue those in our midst—and they are native as well as foreign-born, to whom Decoration Day and Fourth of July mean nothing but days on which they don't have to get up—with what this Nation means and stands for and what is necessary to preserve it and protect each one of us, including them from the results of that perverted thinking emanating from Berlin, echoed from Rome, and "me too-ed" from Tokyo?

* * *

My wife, who has been in more or less close touch with modern high school youth through her school library work, told me that there is a surprising and therefore alarming tendency among the boys and girls of today to talk favorably of Hitlerism and his new order of things as well worth trying because, as she overheard one mixed group of American-born children say, whose parents had been here three or four generations at least: "Wouldn't it be wonderful not to have to do any thinking, to have the State plan everything for you, not to have to go to church or get married or anything?"

And aren't the parents and all the rest of those to blame, whose love for complacent dreaming governs their thoughts? What are the younger people to think when their favorite hero, Lindbergh, says "it can't be done," and when men of public standing like Senator Wheeler preach peace at any cost? Lindbergh didn't stop to listen when he hopped off to Paris, to those who said "it can't be done." He just went and did it. Of course Wheeler feels safe. In case of invasion he could withdraw to Montana where Hitler's bombs won't drop for some time.

In my humble opinion this country's position is similar to that of a man living in one of a row of frame houses whose neighbor's house catches fire and the town's volunteer fire department is busy elsewhere. His neighbor, who lives four doors away, asks him to lend him his ladder which, if obtained quickly enough, may help to save the burning house and incidentally all the other houses in the block. The ladder owner is perfectly willing to lend the ladder, provided it is returned undamaged or, if destroyed, replaced by a new one, but a famous aviator and a well-known politician, also neighbors, warn him not to carry the ladder over himself because he might trip and sprain his ankle and besides "the house can't possibly be saved anyhow."

* * *

Where would this country be today if defeatism and the "it can't be done" policy had been its slogan since embarkation for Plymouth Rock? Eli Whitney knew that he couldn't invent a cotton gin, a moving picture was an absurd idea, a vehicle couldn't propel itself, and the telephone was a toy, utterly impractical. My father never believed that the automobile was permanent and as for flying machines, pooh! But he lived to see them all and to listen to the broadcast of Lindbergh's achievement of the impossible.

In the name of all that is common sense, why pile up a tremendous debt, mountains of it, miles high, which cannot possibly be repaid by the time the fourth generation from now have beards to their knees, producing materials to aid Britain and allowing Frankenstein to dump them into the water, just beyond the three-mile limit? Let's either quit making them, fold our hands, and say, "It's no use, let's eat, sleep, and dream while we can, let Hitler come, scrap this country, and we'll goose-step and 'Heil Hitler' hereafter," or let's deliver the goods and start doing it yesterday.

HERBERT F. SEWARD

Branford, Conn.

Down the Middle of the Road

You and Your President

By Erwin D. Canham

The whole situation revolving around American international policy, the President, and public opinion raises anew some of the more urgent problems of democracy.

Should citizens seek to influence their public officials by direct appeal, such as mail and telegraph?

Should new methods of measuring public opinion be made official adjuncts of democracy?

To what extent should a President follow public opinion, especially in issues of peace and war, and to what extent should he lead it?

For a week or more, we have been deluged by inquiries: "How can I let the President know my views? The opposition is active enough; shouldn't we get busy too? Will it do any good to wire my Congressmen?" To all of which we have replied: "If you are soberly convinced of your cause, by all means wire the President. And wire your Congressmen, too, no matter how deep-seated their views may be on the other side. Then they can't say that all their mail was one-sided."

* * *

Having worked in Washington through an intense pressure-group period, this correspondent is emotionally prejudiced against the "wire your Congressman" technique. He has seen too many radio demagogues whip up a post-card or telegraphic tornado in one brief half-hour broadcast which could not be equaled by weeks of sober, objective appeal. Democracy is not served by that kind of manipulation. Everyone of the post-card senders presumably had a vote, and it was as good as that of the most careful political scientist or the most thoughtful citizen. But it was swayed by emotion, prejudice, and demagoguery. The appeals of this kind of pressure group, happily, now tend to defeat themselves. Congressmen discount such pressure-group appeals.

Congressmen know, too, that one side in this present issue of isolationist or interventionism (to use the inadequate but comprehensible old words) is vastly more vocal than the other. Though the country clearly approved the repeal of the arms embargo in 1939—both at the time and since—Britain would have long since been in desperate plight without that repeal—yet the tide of congressional mail was against repeal.

Disorders at public meetings, booings and howlings down of citizens with a presumed right to free speech, have come largely from one side. President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Secretaries Stimson and Knox were loudly and derisively booed over the Nation's airwaves last Friday night. Maybe I don't go to the right rallies or listen to the right programs, but I haven't heard the interventionists boo even Hitler, yet. All of which tends to prove that the public outcry on one side of this vital decision isn't to be taken as an accurate measurement, and probably neither the President nor sensible Congressmen take it to be.

* * *

But for all that, the President seems to have been impressed by isolationist sentiment lately. Thus it was probably good that the other side began to get somewhat vocal. And the public opinion polls, with all their defects, have shown that the American desire to keep Britain from downfall was overwhelming. That is why Senator Gerald P. Nye has begun a campaign for an "investigation" of the polls. There is a good deal to criticize about the polls, but basic good faith of the chief polls and their conductors seems well established.

However, that does not mean that some kind of poll technique should be made an official part of government. Suppose the Administration had been able to take some kind of poll during the past few weeks. Imagine the demagogic appeals that would have surrounded it!

Surely the people must have a primary say in the great decision facing the Nation. But surely the established democratic machinery is best. Surely it is needful for the President to ponder, as Mr. Roosevelt has done, on the great issue. Surely it is adequate for him to inform the Nation of his considered view, and then necessary for the duly elected Congress to pass on his program. There are plenty of ways, direct and indirect, by which the legislators can check the Executive.

But, as we have remarked in this place before, the place to lead is in front. And when the President places himself in a position of brave, clear-eyed, responsible leadership the Nation will surely follow. Facts and courage are the best basis for democratic public opinion. They forge the link between you and your President.

The Wide Horizon

Iraq, Not Mesopotamia

By Rex Miller

It's Iraq in this war. In the last war, the same country was called Mesopotamia. Behind the change of name lies a story that is illuminating.

In 1914, this ancient and historic land, comprising the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, was a part of the Turkish Empire. Today, it is a semi-independent kingdom, established under British patronage as a mandate of the League of Nations.

In 1914, Turkey was the ally of Germany, and Mesopotamia was the easternmost outpost of the Central Powers. Then, as now, German agents had been active throughout Mesopotamia, making extravagant promises to the sheiks of Arab tribes whose allegiance to Turkey—and hence to Germany—was always questionable. The German technique then, as now, was to encourage these Moslem peoples of the Near and Middle East to rise in a jihad, or holy war, against the British "infidels."

* * *

The Mesopotamia campaign of 1914-18 resolved itself into a struggle against two enemies—the Turks, and the climate. The Turks were gradually forced to retreat up the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. They proved to be hard fighters, and the British met with serious reverses, but were in the end victorious.

The climate was an enemy almost as hard to overcome. It visited more hardships upon the expeditionary force than the Turkish armies did. For Iraq, then Mesopotamia, is an arid land subject to great extremes of temperature. Summer campaigning must be carried on in heat that often rises to 120 degrees in the shade—and there is practically no shade. There were instances when both sides, by mutual consent, left off fighting in the middle of the day to avoid the scorching impact of the sun. In the present situation, both sides will certainly make every effort to win a decisive victory before the extreme heat of mid-summer sets in. That may be the reason why affairs have moved and are moving so rapidly to a climax in that part of the world.

My summer uniform in Mesopotamia consisted only of shorts, a shirt, puttees, and stout boots, to which was added the following protective armament against the sun: an inch-thick pith helmet or topee, with a flap of quilted cloth hanging down from it over the back of my neck, and a T-shaped piece of quilted cloth, known as a spine-pad, fastened to my shirt across the shoulders and down the back. For the usual swagger-stick carried by British officers in the Orient, was substituted a piece of bamboo about a foot and a half in length, with a flap of leather several inches square attached to one end. This primitive fly-swatter was indispensable in battling the insects of all descriptions that swarm the Mesopotamia plain.

Yet, in contrast to noon-day heat, I have seen, on winter nights, a thin scum of ice on the marshy pools beside the Tigris, and a full winter kit was comfortable. Winter rains convert the plain into a sea of slippery mud, in which even large tractors flounder helplessly.

* * *

Iraq, formerly Mesopotamia, is a desert, but not a sand desert. Its soil is the alluvial deposit of the two great rivers that traverse it. When properly irrigated—as parts of it were in ancient Babylonian times, and as certain sections have been since the British assumed the sponsorship of this area—it can produce in abundance many different kinds of crops. But centuries of misrule and civil strife have transformed much of this one-time garden into a barren waste.

The Mesopotamia campaign of 1914-19, although eventually successful in a military way, was attended by misfortunes in its early stages. Preparations and supplies were inadequate for an enterprise that began as a landing-party and developed into a major campaign over a wide area. Slight provision had been made to insure the health and comfort of the troops. Casualties were so heavy that a parliamentary commission made an investigation of the affair, and submitted a report that abounds in horrors.

In short, Mesopotamia became, in the early years of the last war, a word that had unpleasant connotations for the British people. It was dropped from common usage. Winston Churchill took the lead in applying to this country its own Arabic name of Iraq. When, after the war, a new kingdom was established there under British mandate, it was called Iraq. It has been Iraq ever since. There will be no Mesopotamia campaign in this war, but there is fighting again in Iraq.

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